A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF FARMANS, MANSHURS AND NISHANS

addressed
by the
Imperial Mughals
to the
Princes of Rajasthan



Published by
DIRECTORATE OF ARCHIVES,
GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN,
BIKANER.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Pages
1.	Foreword	
2.	Introduction	
	PART I—Original Documents	
3.	Descriptive List of Jaipur Documents	1 to 43
4.	Descriptive List of Sirohi Documents	44 to 45
5.	Descriptive List of Jodhpur Documents	46 to 52
	PART II—Copies	
6.	Descriptive List of Copies	55 to 72
7.	Appendix—English Translation of Bikaner Farmans	1 to 104

FOREWORD

Rajasthan possesses a rich store of historical documents in view of the notable part played by some of its distinguished rulers during the past several centuries. With a view to preserving records in public as well as private custody, the Government of India appointed a Fact Finding Committee in 1953 with the object of attempting a survey of historical documents, manuscripts and paintings available in Rajasthan. The report of the Committee, which was submitted in November 1961, reveals that the cultural heritage of Rajasthan goes back to the remotest period of Indian history and the archival wealth of the area is enormous. In July 1960, the Research and Publication Committee, an adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission, had recommended that the State Government should be requested to prepare and publish Descriptive Lists of historical documents in their custody. In pursuance of this the present Descriptive List of *Farmans, Nishans* and *Manshurs* has been compiled by the Directorate of Archives, Rajasthan, under the able guidance of Prof. N. R. Khadgawat, Director of Archives.

This work is the first attempt to make available to the public and to the scholarly world the wealth of information contained in the documents preserved in the State Archives, and will, I am confident, be well received.

New Delhi,
The 21st June, 1962.

K. D. Bhargava,
Director of Archives,
Government of India.

INTRODUCTION

The sub-committee, appointed by the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission for examining the proposal to calendar 17th and 18th Century records other than those of the East India Company, had passed a resolution on the 7th July, 1960 recommending that the State Governments should prepare and publish Descriptive Lists of historical documents in their custody. These lists were to be brought out on the pattern of 'The Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India, Bhopal' published by the National Archives of India. While delivering his presidential address on the 8th July, as Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee, Shri P. N. Kripal, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, had also emphasized the need of bringing out such lists. He pointed out that they are much easier to compile, take shorter time to complete and embody a more precise and fuller account of the contents of the series to which they relate than an elaborately edited volume of selections from the same series. He further added that these lists would enable the record user to find his way direct to his requirements without any waste of his time. In case he needs a full text, a copy can always be supplied to him on demand by the repository concerned. He had also been of the view that, if we want to make available the largest number of documents to the widest public in the shortest time conceivable, we should perhaps think more in terms of increased publication of descriptive lists and less in those of full publication of texts. He echoed the following words of Lord Acton " Archives are meant to be explored, and are not meant to be printed. "

In pursuance, therefore, of the above, the Government of Rajasthan prepared a scheme under the Third Five Year Plan to bring out descriptive lists of the records in their posse-

ssion. The first of these series concern the Farmans, Nishans and Manshurs, addressed by the Imperial Mughals to the Princes of Rajputana. The Rajasthan State Archives holds in its custody over three hundred Farmans, Manshurs, Nishans, Sanads etc., in original, issued by the Mughal Emperors to the various Ruling Houses of Rajasthan. There are also available over 170 copies of Farmans and Nishans. These decuments were created in the course of administration and the Princes of Rajputana received them in their capacity of being the Mansabdars of Imperial Mughal Court. The classification of these documents has been done categorywise, viz. Farmans, Manshurs and Shuqqas, all issued by the Emperors alone directly or in their own person, to any other person, whether prince of the blood, subject or a foreign sovereign. Then follow the letters from the members of the royal family to any one, other than the Emperor, generally in the nature of an order in connection with a grant etc., letters of ministers issued 'By Order' of the Emperor, classified as Hasb-ul-Hukm; and letters between officers termed as 'Insha' and 'Ruqqat'. The inward correspondnce has been classified as 'Arzdasht' letters from a prince to the Emperor or a subject to the Emperor or Prince. However, a despatch of victory was technically called 'Fatehnama'.

Most of these Farmans bear seals and Tughra at the top. Besides these, some of them bear imprint of Emperor's right hand palm or a few lines in his own hand at the top showing thereby some sort of intimacy with or a special favour extended towards the addressee. The seal in general use was the grand seal (Mohar-i-Kalan), while in some, specially in the Nishans of Noor Jahan, an Arch Seal (Maharabi Mohar), bearing the name of the Emperor, also was often used. And most of them as a matter of procedure, bear seals of a host of officials from the Wazir downwards. The period of these documents falls back as early as 1585 A. D. and the latest upto 1799 A. D. However, for the sake of convenience, we have arranged them statewise, keeping. of course, their classification and chronology in view.

The documents addressed to the former rulers of Jaipur are in all 290, out of which 140 are Farmans, 18 Manshurs and the rest are Nishans. The Farmans, addressed to the rulers of Jaipur, start since the reign of Emperor Jahangir and continue right upto the reign of Bahadur Shah I. The subject-matter, dealt in these documents, covers many aspects of Mughal activities in India during this period. The princely state of Jaipur had a historic past and its relations with the Imperial Mughal Court are well known. Although the Jaipur territories, have, from early times, formed an integral part of Rajasthan, they were, according to Mr. Wills, from 1556 A.D., when Emperor Akbar took Ajmer till after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb, in 1707 A. D. for the most part under close Mughal control, and the hereditary estates (Watan) of the Maharajas of Amber were of very limited extent. After the death of Aurangzeb and during the process of disintegration of the Mughal Empire, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh secured Ijaras (Farming leases) of large areas of land; all these Ijaras were secured authoritatively and Maharaja Jai Singh's successors continued to take Ijaras in the same manner until 1751 A. D. Thus according to Mr. Wills in at least fourth fifths of the Jaipur state, the Maharaja derived his political authority directly from the Mughal Emperors, and the state attained its form by means of the Ijara system. Before the Mughal period closed, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh had acquired a centralized authority and complete political jurisdiction throughout the whole of the territory under his control, and he administered it by lessees, or subordinate Ijaredars qualified either by local standing or merely by their capacity to hold their own' *among a turbulent population. In addition to* this, the rulers of Jaipur played a very significant role in the conquest and consolidation of many a distant part of the country and assisting the Mughal Emperors to strengthen their hold over different provinces of India. Obviously, these documents throw a significant light over the various aspects of the Mughal rule including, of course, all sorts of issues ranging between the conquest of Kabul, Mahrastra, Assam

etc., and the prohibition of salt-manufacture at Sambhar as also the supply of Barfi to the Imperial court.

These documents include the Farmans issued to the Raja of Jaipur during the War of Succession (1658-59 A.D.) There is no dearth of Farmans desiring the Raja to reach the Imperial Court for consultation or to remain ready with his force or conferring Mansabs on him in lieu of the services rendered. The largest number of Farmans, available in the Rajasthan State Archives, relate to the reign of Aurangzeb. After the earlier ones, we have included 18 Manshurs which he issued after his first coronation of 1st Zil-kada, 1068 A.H., corresponding to 21st July, 1658. These documents unambiguously solicit the allegiance of Amer, and depict the decisive role of Mirza Raja Jai Singh in the victory of Aurangzeb over Dara Shikoh. Among the despatches of Aurangzeb, a Farman containing his instructions with regard to the Deccan Campaign in general and the siege of Purandhar in particular, deserves a special note. This farman was issued on the eve of the treaty of Purandhar, the farman is 22 feet in length, dated 4th September, 1665.

The collection of more than hundred Nishans, issued by the various members of the imperial family, pertain to this very range of years. Among these, a large number of them were issued either by Dara Shikoh or Aurangzeb. A Nishan from Prince Aurangzeb dated 28th May, 1647 A. D. refers to outward and not real allegiance of Mirza Raja Jai Singh towards Shah Shuja. Such documents definitely add to the corroborative importance of the happenings of that period and the role of Mirza Raja Jai Singh therein. Similarly there is a Nishan from Prince Dara Shikoh expressing concern over the misbehaviour of Amar Singh and thus causing a general distrust towards the Rathores of Jodhpur. Again there is a Nishan from him, of a subsequent year, i. e. 1656 A. D. informing the Maharaja of Jaipur that the expedition against the Maharana has been withdrawn.

Most of these Farmans, Nishans etc., are dated and in a healthy state of preservation, save a few. However, there is a gap of about 30 years in this series of Jaipur between the latest document, a farman of 1710 A. D., and the last but one of 1679 A. D. What happened to the documents of this intervening period, we are at a loss to attribute.

The Second important series, which has been included in this volume, is that of the former Jodhpur State. In this series, we have in all forty documents out of which 37 are Farmans, all in original; while the remaining three are the Nishans of Mughal Princes. Most of these were issued by the Mughal Court and a few by the Durrani Rulers. The period of these documents is spread over between 1659 A. D. to 1799 A. D. The issues dealt in this series are akin to those of Jaipur series. However, due to strained relations on many a occasion, we do find a change in tone. Still the efforts of the Mughals to keep the Jodhpur House within their folds are evident from a Farman addressed to Raja Ajit Singh, dated 19th May, 1710 A. D., wherein his earlier faults were forgiven and Jodhpur was restored with a hope of better behaviour in future from him. Here also exists a Farman, addressed to Raja Bijay Singh, asking him to help the Imperial employees in checking the Marathas from realising dues fron the people of the area. An interesting Farman in this series is of 1775 A. D. wherein village Raisina (now New Delhi) was granted in perpetuity to the Rulers of Jodhpur. And an equally interesting Farman of Ahmed Shah Durrani, dated January, 1799, speaks ill about one Alikhan, who tried to win Royal favour by offering some presents both in kind and cash.

Among the Nishans there is one from Prince Mohinuddin to Raja Ajit Singh that His Majesty has been pleased to raise his status to Haft Hazari–a distinctive position, conferred upon only a few Rajput rulers of that period. In this series of Farmans of Jodhpur there are also missing links. Still these documents supplement the existing information on Jodhpur History.

The third series in this volume consists of nine documents only recently procured from Sirohi. Except one, all the remaining eight are Nishans from the Mughal Princes. These Imperial mandates were issued to the then Raja of Sirohi-Akhey Raj, during the year 1656–59 A. D. There is also a Farman from Emperor Shah Jahan ordering to surrender the territory acquired by him, in excess to the original grant. This document is quite legible except the portion bearing the date and year. The subject-matter of the Nishans varies in each case. The Nishans from Murad Baksh seek redress of the inhabitants of Dantiwara against the wrong, done by some Rajputs of Hathiwara. The Nishan from Dara Shikoh informs the Raja that Jaswant Singh would help in case of need. These Farmans and Nishans in general reveal the over-lordship of the Imperial court over Sirohi.

Besides the above mentioned series, this Directorate has in its custody quite a large number of Bahis and Registers which contain copies of Farmans, Nishans and Kharitas. These Kharita Bahis and Farman Registers, being old and authenticated, are thoroughly reliable and efforts can be made to fill up the gaps in the above series by collecting information about the various missing links. And as a result of that very endeavour, we have been able to bring to light some two hundred documents, now incorporated in this volume as Part II, containing descriptive list and in some cases even translation in English of these copies.

Part II has been further divided into three sub-sections. One of them covers the copies of documents pertainging to the erstwhile Bikaner State; while the other sub-section pertains to the copies of documents addressed to the rulers of Jaipur. The third sub-section covers copies of documents addressed to the various individuals of Ajmer.

The Section, dealing with the copies of the documents of Bikaner, has in all 93 documents, out of which 66 are Farmans, 26 are Nishans and there is only one Sanad. The period of these documents commences right from the days of Emperor Akbar

and goes to that of Shah Alam II. The Rajasthan State Archives has in its custody a complete translated version in English of all these documents along with their Persian Text and thus, keeping in view their importance, we have reproduced the same after making some necessary changes. The documents had been translated long ago during the reign of His Late Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur who invited scholars from outside as well and got this work completed at State expense under his personal supervision. Since then the translated text remained preserved in the archival vaults of the Bikaner Government and was transferred along with the old registers and Bahis containing the copies in Persian of the Farmans & Nishans to the Rajasthan State Archives after the princely state of Bikaner had been merged into Greater Rajasthan.

The Farmans and the Nishans, English translation in respect of which has been included in this volume, are 93 in number. They were sent from the Mughal court by Akbar, Jahangir, Dawar Baksh, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Mohammad Muazzam, Shah Alam and Ahmed Shah and also by other princes and Queen Noor Jahan under the seal of the reigning Emperor. All of them were addressed to the rulers of Bikaner. Some of the original Farmans are still preserved in the Govt. Museum at Bikaner. The State Govt. have already decided to transfer them to the Rajasthan State Archives.

Uufortunately, a large number of Bahis, registers, letters, files and other documents etc., might have been taken away by the past officials. Although as many as copies of 56 Farmans, addressed to a single ruler Raja Sur Singh, have been traced, only four have so far been found addressed to Maharaja Anup Singh and only two addressed to Raja Karan Singh. Besides, a large number of documents might also have been damaged irretrievably by insects or lost through neglect etc.

As regards the contents of these copies of Farmans and Nishans, it may be added that they throw a good deal of light

on the intimate relationship that existed between the Mughal Emperors and their contemporary rulers of Bikaner. During 164 years, covering in fact the total period of effective Mughal domination in India, the rulers of Bikaner rendered distinguished services to the Emperors, generations after generations. It is attested by the copies of various Farmans that the rulers of Bikaner had been the recipients of high honours and admirations and enjoyed dignity at the court of the Great Mughals. On three different occasions, the Maharajas were granted Mahi Maratib–the order of the Fish–given only to the most important of the ruling chiefs of the Empire.

Among the rulers of Bikaner, Raja Rai Singh was one of the most trusted generals of Akbar and enjoyed a mansab of 5000. In one of the Farmans of 1604, Akbar granted the Pargana of Shamsabad (now in U. P.) considering it to be the ancestoral abode of the Rathores. His relations with Jahangir too remained very close even after the death of Akbar. At the time of latter's death, Jahangir summoned him to Agra and the Farman of 1605 on this subject includes that 'it is necessary that the Pillar of the state (Rai Singh) should instantly proceed to the court with the utmost speed, travelling over as great a distance as possible, during the day time as well as by night'. In 1742, Maharaja Gaj Singh received the Pargana of Hissar in grant from the Mughal Emperor Mohammad Shah in recognition of his valiant services. It is further revealed from certain Farmans that sometimes the Mughal Emperors expressed their displeasure to the rulers of Bikaner, but on such occasions they wrote in a tactful manner without embittering the relations in general.

Similarly in another sub-section of part II, there are more than eighty documents. Most of them are copies of Farmans addressed to the rulers of Jaipur. These documents, as a matter of fact, in some respects can be fitted into or be used as corroborative instances to the series which we have got with us. Their subject-matter is thus very much akin to the documents already mentioned in Part I. The section covering the copies of Ajmer documents bear a clear testimony

to the fact that the Mughals took a very great interest in the Durgah of Ajmer.

Preparation of calendar on the lines of Sir William Foster is quite an elaborate process and would have taken a few years, while a mere press-list would have been too short a process to be of any utility. So keeping in view the immediate needs of scholars in Medieval Indian History, we have resorted to this via media, by preparing this descriptive list. The main object of the present volume is to present to the scholars in brief the subject-matter along with other important data pertaining to these documents required essentially in research. And an attempt to provide subsidiary details would have meant to borrow the well-known oriental verbosity of medieval days. So by avoiding that expression and a host of prefixes and suffixes, we have simply called a spade, a spade. The present volume in a way is only a pioneer attempt and practical suggestions for improvement will find ready acceptance in volumes to follow.

In conclusion, I have to express my obligations to the Superintendent, Government Press, Bikaner for the assistance which he has given by undertaking the printing not only of the descriptive list, but also of the English translation of the Farmans addressed to the rulers of Bikaner. My grateful thanks are due to Shri J. K. Jain, Sub-Editor, attached to the Rajasthan State Archives, who took pains in preparing the lists and compiling the materials and also to Munshi Sardar Mal Kasliwal and Shri Massiuddin on whom Shri Jain had to rely very largely for the detailed examination and checking of the dates and contents of the documents. Shri Suresh Chandra Goyal, Investigator, worked very hard and prepared descriptive lists of some of the documents. They had throughout performed their duties with the utmost zeal and efficiency. My acknowledgments are also due to Prof. G. R. Parihar, Research Assistant, and Sarvshri G. L. Mathur and Ramesh Chandra Vyas for correcting some of the proofs and preparing the errata.

N. R. Khadgawat.

PART I

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

A LIST OF THE FARMANS ADDRESSED TO THE RULERS OF JAIPUR.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
1	2	15 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1032.	6th Feb., 1623.	Farman	Emperor Jahangir.	Raja Jai Singh.	Expressing pleasure on the recruitment of Rajputs for the Imperial cause and informing that Khan was Shiraj is sent with a Khilat and a message that the Emperor expects him to report at Delhi on his way to Agra.
2	5	2 Shawwal 1032.	20th July, 1623.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the services of Raja Jai Singh and desiring him not to act against the wishes of Prince Parvez and Mahabat Khan.
3	4	24 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1033.	4th March, 1624.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to discharge his duties faithfully which would win the Royal favours and not to go against the wishes of the Prince and Mahabat Khan. (Sends a Khilat).
4	6	22 Zi-l-hijja, 1033.	25th Sept., 1624.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Expressing pleasure at the Raja's conquest reported to His Majesty by Prince Parvez and Khan-i-Khana. (Sends a Khilat).
5	7	28 Muharram, 1034.	31st October, 1624.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to achieve success in his expedition.
6	12	11 Ramzan, 1034.	7th June, 1625.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to act according to the instructions of Khan-i-Jahan, who has been appointed a tutor and guardian to the Prince and a *Commander-in-Chief*.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
7	13	13 Zi-l-Ka'da, 1034.	7th Aug., 1625.	Farman	Emperor Jahangir	Raja Jai Singh.	Informing the Raja to obey Khan-i-Jahan who has been appointed a tutor to the Prince and Commander-in-Chief and further ordering, if any one have a concern with Khan-i-Khana, his Jagir will be confiscated and other examplery punishment will be given.
8	14	29 Zi-l-Ka'da, 1034	23rd Aug., 1625.	—do—	—do—	—do—	The indifference of the Raja to co-operate with Khan-i-Jahan has met with Royal displeasure. It is ordered to rejoin him (Khan-i Jahan) immediately and is further declared that any one who behaves like that in future will be liable to the confiscation of his Jagir and Mansab.
9	10	19 Safar, 1035	10th Nov., 1625	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing the Raja that Khan-i-Jahan has been appointed a tutor and guardian to the Prince and desiring him to work according to the Khan's instruction.
10	11	5 Jamadi-ul Awwal, 1035	23rd Jan., 1626	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the services of the Raja as reported to His Majesty by Fidai Khan and desiring him (Raja) to obey the Prince and Khan-i-Jahan.
11	17	[illegible] Rajab, 1035	26th March, 1626	—do—	—do—	—do—	The Emperor has known with pleasure through Mahabat Khan that the Raja has discharged the duties with distinction. This faithfulness and service must make him aspirant for Royal favours.

12	18	26 Ramazan, 1035	11th June, 1626	—do—	—do—	—do—	The Emperor has come to know about the death of Amber. It is the Royal wish that his (Amber's) followers be ruined. It is further desired that Royal orders be carried out as conveyed through Raja Sarang Deo.
13	20	13 Zil-Hijja, 1035	6th September, 1626	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja not to proceed to his native land as Rai Surat Singh has been deputed to Multan.
14	23	10 Safar, 1037	11th Oct., 1627	—do—	Emperor Shah Jahan	—do—	Desiring that the rebels must be ruined and chastised in all possible manners.
15	24	27 Jamadal Awwal, 1037	24th Jan., 1628	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Raja to attend the Royal Court soon to receive the honours for his victory at Kabul.
16	26	22 Jamad-al Akhir, 1038	6th Feb., 1629	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to attend the Royal Court soon.
17	28	19 Jamad-al Akhir, 1039	24th Jan., 1630	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sending a Khilat through Khwaja Jahan & appreciating his work in the conquest of Daror Fort.
18	29	13 Shawwal, 1039	16th May, 1630	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the success of the Raja in a certain expedition (not named).
19	30	28, Zi-l-kada, 1039	29th June, 1630	—do—	—do—	—do—	Granting a Jagir worth 37,48,820 Dams in Pargana Deoti Sanchari to the Raja in appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by him and also Jagirs and mansabs to his followers.
20	31	2, Zi-l-Hijja, 1039	3rd July, 1630	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him to prepare himself with his subordinates for joining the Royal train when His Majesty arrives at Bala-ghat for conducting expeditions in Deccan, & desiring him to act according to his orders conveyed to him by Mukarram Khan.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
21	32	13 Rajab, 1010	5th Feb., 1631	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan	Raja Jai Singh	Expressing pleasure on the efforts of Raja Jai Singh in the conquest of Gulbarga.
22	33	27 Sha ban, 1010	21st March. 1631.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the services rendered by Raja Jai Singh in the conquest of Paenda and Bait Forts, desires him to discharge his duties as creditably as he has been doing.
23	36	3 Shawwal, 1010	25th April, 1631.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the services of the Maharaja rendered in the suppression of Randola as reported by Azam Khan.
24	35	16 Zi-l-Hijja, 1010	6th July, 1631.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Maharaja *to attend* the Royal Court.
25	34	9 Rajab, 1011	31st Jan., 1632.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to give every assistance to Allahdad *deputed to arrange for* the transport of marble for building purposes at Akbarabad.
26	37	20 Sha'ban, 1011	11th March, 1632	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the services of the Raja in uprooting the enemy. It is further promised to bestow many Royal favours on his return.
27	[illegible]	4 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1042	9th Sept., 1632	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Maharaja to render every help to Maluk Shah in bringing the marble and sculptors to the Capital.

28	39	1st Jamad-al-Awwal, 1042,	4th Nov., 1632	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Maharaja to investigate into the case of Kesri Singh and Kalyan Das for not allowing Ratan Singh to take possession cf his Jagir in the Pargana Raushanpur and Naraina in Subah Ajmer and murdering his men when they went to take possession.
29	40	1 Ramazan, 1044.	8th Feb., 1634	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the services of the Raja as reported by Khan Dauran, says that he will be rewarded duly on His Majesty's return.
30	41	24 Muharram, 1045	30th June, 1635	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to return to Amer as Adil Shah had yielded and has sent his vakil for negotiations. However, after the rainy season he must report to the Royal Court on the day of Dashera along with his Forces.
31	5	10 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1045.	19th Sept., 1635	—do—	—do—	—do—	Expressing concern and sympathy on his (Raja's) receiving a wound of spear by an assailant.
32	44	28 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1046.	12th Oct., 1636.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the Raja's services on the conquest of Udgir, desires him to attend the Royal Court with Khan Dauran after the conquest of Usa.
33	43	14 Ramazan, 1046.	30th Jan., 1637.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating the efforts of the Raja in the conquest of the Nagpur Fort.
34	45	20 Muharram, 1047	4th June, 1637.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to realise the Khalsa rent from Hindaun and to punish those who raise obstacles in the realisation.
35	46	7 Safar, 1047.	21st June, 1637.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to send the sculptors to the Mutsaddis of Makrana instead of detaining them at Amer and Rajnagar.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
36	47	12 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1017.	24th Aug., 1637.	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan	Raja Jai Singh.	Desiring the Raja to help Yajdani in the realisation of the rents of Jagir in Kala-Kho usurped by Sardul and to confiscate the land of Geejgarh forcibly taken possession of by Bhabher's men.
37	48	16 Jamad-ul-Awwal, 1017. A. H	26th Sept., 1637.	—do—	—po—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to call upon His Majesty at Lahore on the 4 Asfandar, 10 Julus.
38	49	27 Zi-l-Hijja, 1017.	2nd May, 1638.	—do—	—do—	Chauhans, Jadus & Zamidars of Pargana Deoti Sanchari	Directing the Chauhans, Jadus Zamindars of Pargana Deoti-Sanachari not to harbour the Bad-Gujars who had been expelled by Jai Singh.
39	51	24 Ramzan, 1018.	23rd Jan., 1639.	—do—	—do—	Raja Jai Singh.	Desiring the Raja to discharge at once Salat Yar Khan's 2000 men deputed to work under him at Nushahra.
40	[illegible]	12 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1019.	2nd Aug., 1639.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Granting 200 bighas of land on rent free basis in the Pargana Baikunthpur Subah-Bihar for the Chattri of the mother of Maharaja Man Singh.
41	[illegible]	6 Zi-l-Ka'da, 1019.	12th Feb., 1610.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Raja to render every facility to the Kiroris, as the parganas mentioned in the list have been placed under his (Raja's) *charge and as such* he should hold himself responsible for the good administration of the Parganas.

42	56	2 Zi-l-hijja, 1049.	15th March, 1640.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to continue to help Nahar Sanghi in the realisation of rent from Parganas Sambhar and Didwana.
43	57	24 Zi-l-hijja, 1019.	6th April, 1610-	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to help Khan i-Khana in the realisation of rent from his Jagir in Pargana Udai.
44	58	12 Muharram, 1050.	24th April, 1610.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Raja to help Sagar Mal Kirori in the realisation of rent from Pargana Hindaun.
45	61	7 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1050.	15th Aug., 1640	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that Rao Karan owing to his illness could not attend on Prince Aurangzeb and so his life has been spared. Desires him to attend the Royal Court on the Tula-Dan (Weighing) Ceremony which is to take place at the end of the month 'Dey'.
46	63	18 Rajab, 1050.	24th Oct., 1610.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to realise the arrears of rent outstanding against Pargana Chatsu otherwise the sum will be credited against him.
47	64	1 Rajab, 1051.	26th Sept., 1611.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to reach Mhow soon after obtaining leave from Prince Murad Baksh, and lay the siege of the Fort.
48	11	15 Shaban, 1051.	9th Nov., 1641.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that Asalat Khan would convey His Majesty's orders to him. Says that Sayeed Khan would march against Mhow via Amer and he and Quleech Khan should try hard to reduce Mhow
49	65	24 Shaban, 1051.	18th Nov., 1641.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing him now to attack Mhow, desires him to destroy the enemy by all means.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
50	66	23, Ramzan, 1051.	16th Dec., 1641.	Farman.	Emperor, Shah Jahan	Raja Jai Singh.	Appreciating the services of Maharaja in the conquest of Mhow and desiring him to destroy the enemy altogether.
51	68	5 Shawwal, 1053.	7th Dec., 1643.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to prohibit the people of Muizabad from manufacturing salt as it incurs a great loss to the Crown.
52	69	26 Safar, 1055.	13th April, 1646.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing Maharaja that Kanwar Ram Singh has met His Majesty on their way to Kabul and he has been granted a Mansab of 1,000.
53	11	8 Rajab 1056.	10th Aug., 1646.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to attend the Royal Court at Lahore taking with him Rupees One Crore from Akbarabad.
54	71	19 Zi-l-Kada, 1056	17th Dec., 1646	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to attend the Royal Court via Akbarabad and from there to take with him Rupees One Crore and 2,80,000 Gold Mohurs.
55	72	24 Safar, 1057	21st March. 1647	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to attend the Royal Court at Lahore soon after handing-over the charge of treasure to Jafar Khan for he (Raja) and Sayeed Khan have been deputed to Balkh to work under Prince Aurangzeb.
56	73	26 Zi-l-Kada, 1057	13th Dec., 1647	—do—	—do—	—do—	Says that His Majesty has been fully informed of the loss of Royal forces owing to snow and desires him to return to his native land and to attend the Royal Court when called upon to do so.

57	75	15 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1060	5th June, 1650	—do—	—do—	—do—	A Farman to the Officials of Pargana Shah-Jahanabad regarding the grant of 15 Bighas of land on rent-free basis to one Durga Das for the maintenance of Kalyan.
58	76	12 Rajab, 1060	1st July, 1650	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Raja to take measures to eradicate recalcitrant elements (Meos) from the village Kaman & Pahari. The Jagirdars of the area may further be instructed to capture or kill them, if they offer resistance.
59	77	2 Shawwal, 1060	18th Sept., 1650	—do—	—do—	—do—	Granting the faujdari of Mewat to Kanwar Kirat Singh s/o Mirza Raja Jai Singh with a hope that all possible efforts will be made to eradicate the recalcitrants of the area.
60	79	10 Shawwal, 1061	16th Sept., 1651	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him to set out on such a day that he may be able to attend the Royal Court on 'Tula Dan' Ceremony in the month of 'Dey' and further desires him to take 1/4 of his strength with him. Says that Kanwar Ram Singh will be granted leave very shortly.
61	81	24 Zi.l-Kada, 1062	17th Oct., 1652	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Raja to remain at Peshawar during the coming winter and keep the Royal Court informed of various developments.
62	82	27 Zi-l.Hjjja, 1062	19th Nov., 1652	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him (Raja) of the wishes of Prince Dara Shikoh to remain at Jalalabad. He (Raja) and Quleech Khan must reach Peshawar before the roads are blocked by snow during the coming winter.
63	83	29 Rajab. 1064	5th June, 1654	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing him to arrange for an escort with the treasure sent from Bairath.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
64	84	11 Zi-l-Kada, 1064.	13th Sept., 1654	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan	Raja Jai Singh	Directing him to join Sadullah Khan deputed to proceed against Chittor to dismantle the Fort repaired by the Maharana.
65	85	21 Muharram, 1065	24th Nov., 1654.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that he would be granted leave when he will depute 3 reliable persons for the administration of Mandal, Banera and Phulia recently confiscated from Maharana Raj Singh.
66	[illegible]	5 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1065	3rd Jan., 1655	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to chastise the Maharana as he is reported to be gathering forces towards Badnor and Mandalgarh. Promises to send reinforcement when required.
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 Zi-l-Hijja, 1065	28th Sept., 1655	—do—	-do—	—do—	Desiring him to attend the Tula Dan Ceremony to be held at the end of the month 'Dey'.
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1068	2nd Dec., 1657	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the rebel Prince (Shuja) has reached Patna and has got a force of 14,000, desires him to wait at some convenient place till re-inforcements arrive. Promises to reach himself after a fortnight.
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1068	7th Dec., 1657	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the rebel Prince (Shuja) has taken shelter in the Jungles and does not come forward to offer a battle, directs him to launch a surprise attack and Providence will crown him with success. Sends 6 lacs of rupees out of which one lac has been granted to him as a reward and 5 lacs to be disbursed amongst the Army.

70	88	12 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068.	7th Jan., 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that Raja Rai Singh has been deputed to work under him and he will reach with 12 lacs of Rupees to be disbursed amongst the army, desires him to lead the army against the rebel Prince.
71	84	18 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068.	23rd Jan., 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the copy of prince Shuja's arzdasht addressed to the heir apparent has been sent to Suleiman Shikoh and the Maharaja, desires him to resubmit his report in detail when the affairs of Subah Bihar are satisfactorily settled.
72	85	19 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068.	14th Jan., 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the enemy (Prince Shuja) has reached Patna, desires him to proceed towards that direction very slowly so that reinforcement may reach him. Adds that he should send a clear report whether his Majesty's presence is essential.
73	89	29 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068.	24th Jan., 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to grant further amounts to those Mansabdars who have rendered meritorious services. A pair of studded bracelet is also sent to him.
74	90	4 Jamad-al- Awwal, 1068.	28th Jan., 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that Kasim Khan and Mahabat Khan will be reaching along with Raja Rai Singh and Roop Singh. However, he may proceed to Banaras with Suleiman Shikoh.
75	95	28 Jamad-a'l-Awwal, 1068.	21st Feb., 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to charge upon the enemy (Shuja) who has taken shelter in a jungle hardly about a Kos, says that he should at once leave Bahadurpura to confront the enemy.

	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
6	[illegible]	18 Jamad-a'l-Awwal, 1068	21st Feb., 1658.	Farman	Emperor Shah-Jahan	Raja Jai Singh	Acknowledging the receipt of the news of his recent conquest informs him that in lieu of his services his mansab has been raised to 7,000 sawars and 20,000 Zat including 5,000 Sawars 'Doaspa'. Desiring him to give a hot chase to the enemy upto Monghyer and conquer Patna on the way.
7	96	20 Jamad-a'l-Awwal, 1068	23rd Feb., 1658.	--do—	--do—	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to write in detail about the victory *and fleeing away of* rebel Prince (Shuja). It is also ordered *to* send other *rebels to the Capital* for due punishment.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Jamad-a'l-Akhir, 10[illegible]8.	3rd March, 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Congratulating him on his victory (over Shuja), says that it is the greatest victory achieved in India during the last hundred years.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Jamad-a'l-Akhir, [illegible].	18th March, 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him (Raja) that all those who rendered meritorious services during the war have been duly rewarded. Further desires to give a hot chase to the rebel (Shuja), if he was in Bihar, Rajmahal or even in Orissa.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Jamad-a'l-Akhir, [illegible]	1[illegible]th March, 1658	—do—	--do—	—do—	Desiring him to fight with the rebel at such a place where the Royal force may [illegible]

81	89	29 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1068	24th March, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sending four lacs of rupees, out of which two lacs be disbursed in the army, while the remaining two lacs are for him alone. A regular report about the movements of rebel Prince is required.
82	90	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to distribute as much money as he thinks fit in the army to keep it loyal. If there is a further need, the amount may be had from parganas of Gorakhpur and those of Jafar Khan's and a detailed account be sent.
83	103	4 Rajab, 1068	28th March, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the complaint against him for letting Prince Shuja to escape is groundless, and cannot be relied upon. Says that as he reached late Prince Shuja made his escape to Patna.. Adds that an increase of 500 personal and 1,000 Sawars has been granted in his Mansab.
84	3/u	18 Rajab, 1068	11th April, 1658	—do—	do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht of 3rd Rajab, informs. His Majesty may accept the apology of the rebel Prince, provided he (Prince) surrenders Bengal, Monghyer and Mohi, However the subah of Orissa may be given to him (Prince).
85	105	21 Rajab, 1068	14th April, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to report why the Subah of Bihar has not yet been overrun, while two months have elapsed since Monghyer was captured. The affairs of East, South, and the hot whether here are not allowing His Majesty to leave Akbarabad.
86	107	24 Rajab, 1068	17th April, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to send a word to Prince Shah Shuja to apologise through his elder daughter. It is hoped then only Bengal and Orissa may be granted to him.

[illegible]	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
57	109	2 Shaban, 1068	25th April, 1658	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan	Raja Jai Singh	Informing him that both the Princes (Aurangzeb and Murad) have joined together in the neighbourhood of Ujjain and have defeated the Royal Army. The Maharaja (Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur) and Qasim Khan both got wounded. Desires him to call upon His Majesty as early as possible so that some scheme may be devised to face them.
[illegible]	112	9 Shaban, 1068	2nd May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to send a word to Prince Shuja that only on the recommendation of his elder daughter it is probable that the Subahs of Bengal and Orissa may be conferred on him.
[illegible]	114	9 Shaban, 1068	2nd May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to attend the Royal Court soon as both the rebels (Aurangzeb and Murad) have started from Ujjain. Expects that Shuja must have fled to Rajmahal and Monghyer might have fallen by this time.
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 Shaban, 1068	4th May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht wherein the fact is known with pleasure that the rebel prince has surrendered Monghyer and he himself has gone to Rajmahal. His Majesty would be reaching Akbarabad shortly, he (Raja) is required to report soon.

91	117	16 Shaban, 1068	9th May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sympathising with him on his receiving a wound, appreciates his services rendered in the Monghyer Campaigns. Informs him that His Majesty has returned to Akbarabad and has enlisted a force to face the rebels. Desires him to attend the Royal Court with Suleiman Shikoh and to leave Bahadur Khan at Patna with 10,000 men.
92	118	10 Shaban, 1068	11th May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desires him to join Prince (Sipiher Shikoh) as early as possible. Says that he will send the Heir Apparent on the 25th Shaban and will himself leave on 1st Khurdad.
93	119	25 Shaban, 1068	18th May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that Shah Baland Iqbal has left today. Expects that he himself will leave on 14th Ramzan. Desires him to attend the Royal Court before His Majesty leaves the Capital,
94	120	28 Shaban, 1068	21st May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to join the Royal Camp with 500 Sawars only says that Shah Baland Iqbal has reached Dholpur, and enemy too has arrived at Gwalior.
95	121	29 Shaban, 1068	22nd May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to attend the Royal Court accompanied by Suleiman Shikoh. Says that His Majesty has been informed by Suleiman Shikoh of the conquest of Monghyer and the flight of Shah Shuja towards Rajmahal.
96	122	7 Ramazan, 1068	29th May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Complaining him of his non-attendance in time. Says His Majesty would have themselves gone to see Shah Baland Iqbal. However now he should report by 12th Ramzan to the Prince, as enemy is within two Kos-(4 miles).

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
97	123	8 Ramzan, 1068	30th May, 1658	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan	Raja Jai Singh	Informing him that Shah Baland Iqbal on being defeated has fled towards Lahore with his two sons. Expects that he (Dara) will meet his eldest son and the Maharaja. Desires him to get His Majesty released from the Akbarabad Fort. Adds that Rustam Khan Bahadur, Rao Satrasal, Rup Singh and Raja Sewa Ram have been slained and Kanwar Ram Singh and Kirat Singh have safely gone home.
98	5/u	7 Zi-l-Kada, 1068	27th July. 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	His Majesty has known through Khalil Ullah Khan that the rebel Prince is concentrating his *forces near* Sultanpur. He (Raja) is ordered to destroy him and his forces before he (Prince) launches an attack. Rai Singh and Bhojraj are ordered to chase the Prince if a need arises.
99	143	11 Shawwal, 1069	22nd June, 1659	—do—	Emperor Aurangzeb	—do—	Informing him that it is reported by Khalil-ullah Khan that Dara Shikoh has left Bhakker for Kandhar on hearing intelligence of the Khan's arrival. Desires him to return to Amer with his force and to depute two reliable men to Bhakker to send the news of the whereabouts of Dara Shikoh. Pardons the faults of Kanwar Ram Singh *he has* committed in leaving the Prince (Mohd. Sultan) alone in Bengal,

100	144	13 Zi-l-Hijja, 1069.	22nd Aug., 1659.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Thanking him for capturing Dara Shikoh and relieving His Majesty from a great danger, says that he does not know how to repay the Maharaja for his services.
101	146	6 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1070.	9th Jan., 1660.	—do—	—do -	—do—	Assuring him of his good will towards him.
102	93	12 Shawwal, 1071.	21st May, 1661.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Identifying the purchase of a garden of Bhiwal Das by Mirza Raja Jai Singh for Rs. 5,114/- at Shahjahanabad.
103	94	19 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1075.	30th Oct., 1664.	—do—	—do—	Mansabdars of Deccan.	Directing them to obey Mirza Raja Jai Singh who has been appointed to the Command of the Royal forces to chastise Shivaji, and to realise Feshkash from Adil khan of Bijapur.
104	95	12 Jamad-a'l-Awwal, 1075.	21st Nov., 1664.	—do—	- do—	Jhujhar Rai.	Informing him to serve under Mirza Raja Jai Singh who has been appointed to the command of the Royal forces.
105	96	11 Shawwal, 1075.	17th April, 1665.	—do—	—do—	Raja Jai Singh.	Directing him to try his best in the chastisement of Shivaji. Further says that Abdul Aziz and all others have been granted Mansabs as recommended by him (Raja).
106	97	28 Shawwal, 1075.	4th May, 1665.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating his (Raja's) efforts in the siege of forts, Rudra Mal and Purandar, and in the suppression of Shivaji. Further says that Sarfaraz Khan's Mansab has been reduced and his Jagir in Deccan confiscated.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
107	98	29 Zi-l-kada, 1075	3rd June, 1665	Farman	Emperor Aurangzeb	Raja Jai Singh	Acknowledging the news regarding the efforts made for the conquest of various forts, desires him (Raja) to continue his campaigns against the enemy even in the rainy season. A Jagir has been granted to Qutubuddin Khan for his services.
108	99	4 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1076	4th Sept , 1665	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of the keys of 9 more, in addition to the previously conquered 23 forts of Shivaji, desires him to make necessary arrangements for the safety of the forts. Says that Sirajuddin Khan etc., have been deputed to carry on the campaigns in Deccan. Adds that those, recommended by him, have been rewarded with Mansabs etc. Further adds if Adil Khan sends Mulla Ahmed, well and good; otherwise he should declare war against Bijapur. Says that he should arrange for the supply of money and ammunition from Aurangabad through Mohammad Saddiqe, who has been ordered to make the necessary arrangements on demand. Approves the promises made by the Maharaja to Shivaji. Says that his title of the Raja has been recognised by His Majesty and Khilat and Farman to the effect are sent separately. Desires him to make Shivaji acknowledge his allegiance to the Crown. Adds that Shivaji has been allowed 4 lacs Huns from the tribute of Bijapur and that he (Maharaja) should ask Shivaji to render Royal services under him (Maharaja).

109	100	27 Rabi- ul-Awwal, 1076.	27th Sept., 1665.	Farman	Emperor Aurangzeb	Raja Jai Singh.	Appreciating his services rendered in the conquest of Konkan, desires him to leave Rasul Beg with one thousand men there and to call Fatah Jang Khan and Purdil Khan to him (Maharaja). Directs him to be very careful of the tricks of Mulla Ahmed, the embassy from Adil-Khan of Bijapur. Asks, to force the Vakil of Qutubul Mulk to pay the tribute and promise him a grant of mansab on the next 'Tula Dan' Ceremony which is to be held in Rabi-ul-Akhir, 8 Julus. Says that Saif Shikon Khan has been ordered to make necessary arrangements for the supply of ration and ammunition.
110	101	5 Shawwal, 1079.	26th Feb., 1669.	—do—	—do—	Raja Ram Singh	Approving of the Maharaja's expedition against the Zamindar of Assam, desires him to expel Firoz Khan and Salar Khan from Gauhati.
111	102	10 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1080.	29th July, 1661.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to continue the seige of Gauhati till its fall, informs that Daroga Muzzafar Khan and Jalaluddin have been ordered to supply ammunition.
112	103	24 Shawwal, 1080.	7th March, 1670.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Granting an increase of one thousand in the Maharaja's mansab and thus creating him a Panj-Hazari in appreciation of the meritorious services rendered in the seige of Gauhati, desires him either to conquer it or to consolidate and administer the conquered areas
113	104	12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1081.	20th July, 1670.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Maharaja to wait at Rangamati till rains cease, as at present it is very difficult to reduce the Gauhati fort, desires him to send Askar Khan and Amar Singh to the Royal Court.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
114	105	24 Zi-l-Hijja, 1084.	22nd March, 1674	Farman	Emperor Aurangzeb	Kr. Kishan Singh.	Directing him to attend the Royal Court with the Gurzbardar.
115	106	16 Zi-l-Hijja, 1086.	21st Feb., 1676	—do—	—do—	Raja Ram Singh.	Desiring the Maharaja to attend the Royal Court after appointing the person recommended by Umadatul-Mulk in the Thana of Rangamati.
116	155	14 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1088.	6th June, 1677	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to proceed where the Prince deputed him as His Imperial Majesty has ordered *to* send Amir Khan and the Maharaja to chastise the Ghilzais and he (Prince) too will himself join them, if a necessity arises.
117	159	25 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1089	6th June, 1678	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to escort the treasure upto Jagdalak.
118	160	23 Shaban, 1089	30th Sept., 1678	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to encamp at Gandamak with a view to help the Thanedar of Jagdalak deputed to chastise the Ghilzais.
119	161	12 Safar, 1090	15th March, 1679	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to join Aghar Khan, deputed to get the fort of Laghman constructed and to return to Jalalabad when Mohd. Tahir joins him (Aghar Khan).
120	164	28 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1090.	29th May, 1679	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to render every help to Shahamat Khan, deputed to chastise the Ghilzais (rebels) and also to see that various routes are safe for Imperial purposes.

121	163	22 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1090.	21st July, 1679.	Farman.	Emperor. Aurangzeb.	Raja Ram Singh	Desiring him to reach Gandamak in the aid of Shahamat Khan with his forces and remain there till further orders.
122	107	5 Zi-l-Hijja, 1092,	6th Dec., 1681.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appointing the Maharaja to shift his Headquarters at Alimasjid and guard Khyber Pass.
123	108	22 Zi-l- Hijja, 1094.	2nd Dec 1683.	—do—	—do—	—do	Directing the Maharaja to render every facility to the faujdars of Mandar and Bangashat as the road to Khyber has been closed by the Nazim.
124	109	16 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1095.	23rd March. 1684.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Maharaja to uproot Dariya (enemy) altogether.
125	110	22 Shawwal, 1096.	11th Sept., 1685.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Maharaja to see Amir Khan when called by him leaving his (Maharaja's) grandson in charge of his office.
126	111	28 Zi-l-Hijja, 1096.	15th Nov., 1685.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Maharaja to send his grandson Bishan Singh to the Royal Court for training.
127	112	25 Shawwal, 1120.	27th Dec., 1708.	Copy of Farman	Emperor Bahadur Shah.	Sawai Jai Singh.	Granting four villages including Sikri in the pargana Khori to Syed Mohd. Warris etc., (Addressed to the Mutsaddis, copy only).
128	166	2 Muharram, 1121.	3rd March1709.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Granting the Subahdari of Deccan and Karnatak both on Bakshi-ul-Mulk.
129	167	1 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1122.	19th May, 1710.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Pardoning his (Raja's) fault and allowing him to remain at Amer, which has been granted to him in consideration of Deoli-Sanchar. Further ordered to attend the Royal Court with Bakhshi-ul-Mulk.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
130	3	Undated.	—	Farman.	Emperor Shah Jahan.	Raja Jai Singh.	Experssing his pleasure on the death of Adil Khan.
131	6	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sympathising on his receiving a wound of spear.
132	9	—do—	—	— do—	—do—	—do—	Expressing his anger for bringing the enemy to the knees of a certain minor Prince without the Royal consent. Desires him to conquer Mhow in conjunction with Quleech Khan.
133	23	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to report to His Majesty whether the road to Balkh has been closed. If the road is blocked, he should wait at a convenient place and send the Farman under a perfect guard to the Prince (Aurangzeb).
134	21	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Enquiring the welfare of Prince Aurangzeb at Balkh. Desires him to lead the army when the Prince returns to Khamrud (or Jamrud).
135	26	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to join Prince Aurangzeb in his expedition against the Uzbegs.
136	1/u	—do—	—	—do—	— do—	— do—	Desiring him to attend the Royal Court on the Tula Dan Ceremony day which is to take place at the end of the month (Dey). Says that he will be sent on an expedition to Dadu with ten thousand men.
137	6/u	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht addressed to the Royal Court.

138	7/u.	Undated	—	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan	Raja Jai Singh	Complaining that no news has been received since long and desiring him (Raja) to report at once.
139	20	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that it was the Royal intention to depute him to the Command of Prince Aurangzeb's army but as he arrived late, the Prince has left for Balkh. Desires him to wait at Jamrud and should join the Prince when he reaches Balkh.
140	58	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him (Rajas) to return to his native place; subordinates may follow as directed by him.
141	97	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to attended the Royal Court soon.
142	145	—do—	—	—do—	Emperor Aurangeb	—do—	Desiring him to uproot the violators of peace. Seconds the scheme proposed for the chastisement of the Bundelas. Directs him to reach Poona and relieve Maharaja Jaswant Singh so that he may attend the Royal Court.
143	148	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	Syed Mustafa	Desiring him to keep in custody those men sent to him by Mirza Raja Jai Singh deputed to chastise Shivaji.
144	150	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	Raja Ram Singh	Appreciating his (Raja's) services rendered in the cause of a good administration of Laghman.

MANSHURS OF AURANGZEB.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of Correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
145	124	9 Ramazan, 1068.	31st May, 1658.	Manshur.	Aurangzeb.	Raja Jai Singh.	Informing him (Raja) of the defeat of Dara Shikoh and desiring him to have an alliance with him (Aurangzeb) and to attend the Royal Court with subordinates for favours.
146	125	11 Ramazan, 1068	2nd June, 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him of the defeat of Dara Shikoh and his flight towards Lahore. Desires to wait on him soon.
147	91	17 Ramazan. 1068.	8th June, 1658.	—do—	—do—	Kr. Ram Singh.	Directing him to attend the Royal Court as soon as he recovers from his wounds.
148	127	26 Ramazan, 1068.	17th June, 1658.	—do—	—do—	Raja Jai Singh.	Informing him that his Arzdasht reached him while on his way to Shahjahanabad on the 22nd Ramazan. Says that what he expected has happened. Adds that a Manshur has been sent to him per Mukat, a poet desiring to return to Amer, and asking to attend the Royal Court when called upon to do so. Desires him to proceed to Shahjahanabad where Dara is plundering the City. Says that Malpura and Malarna have been granted to him in Jagir. Sends a khilat.

149	128	30 Ramazan, 1068.	21st June, 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that Dara Shikoh on hearing of his arrival at the capital has fled to Lahore. Says that he (Aurangzeb) has been informed by an arzdasht of Suleiman Shikoh addressed to His Majesty (Shah Jahan) that his father's forces have almost dispersed and he is leaving his family at Allahabad, and wants to meet his father. Expresses his pleasure over the Maharaja's keeping himself aloof from the politics. Desires him to wait on him at Mathura. Says that Allahyar Mir Tauzak will accompany him (Maharaja) upto Mathura.
150	133	5 Zi -hijja 1068.	24th Aug., 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that Dara Shikoh intends to ɛoppose his army, and he has encamped at Lahore. Desires him to chastise Nirbhaya, Zamndar of Jammu. Adds that Raja Rup Singh has been sent to Hardwar to arrest Suleiman Shikoh.
151	139	7 Muharram, 1069.	25th Sept., 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Assuring him of his good will towards him
152	140	20 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1069.	5th March 1659	—do—	—do—	—do—	Appreciating his meritorious services, desires him to push on with the pursuit of Dara wherever he goes.
153	2	2 Rajab, 1069	16th March 1659	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing the Raja of the defeat of Dara Shikoh, desires him to pursue Dara Shikoh along with Raja Jaswant Singh from the southern end.
154	141	13 Rajab, 1069	27th March, 1659	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him not to give Dara a slightest chance to rest, says that he (Dara) should be apprehended.
155	142	20 Shaban, 1069	3rd May, 1659	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to depute intelligent spies to bring the news of the whereabouts of Dara Shikoh.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
156	8/u	Shaban, 1069	3rd May, 1659	Manshur	Aurangzeb	Raja Jai Singh	Acknowledging his arzdasht desires that the affairs of Dara Shikoh be finally settled before he (Aurangzeb) leaves for Ahmedabad. Mohd Sultan Bahadur be relieved from Rajmahal and directed to leave for Shah Jahanabad.
157	92	26 Shaban, 1069	9th May, 1659.	—do—	—do—	Kr. Ram Singh	Desiring him to relate his services in the Royal Court at Shahjahanabad when he comes there on 24th Ramazan, 1069 at the occasion of the Coronation Ceremony.
158	129	Undated	Undated	—do—	—do—	Raja Jai Singh	Desiring him to chastise Dara Shikoh, says that Khalilullah Khan etc., should pursue Dara Shikoh from Lahore and the Maharaja should encamp there (Lahore).
159	130	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Assuring him of his good will towards him.
160	131	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sympathising with him on receiving a wound. Desires him to report his welfare.
161	132	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him of his arrival at Multan on the 7th, says that Sheikh Mir and Diler Khan have been sent in pursuit of Dara Shikoh. Tarbiat Khan has also been sent to Gujrat. Desires him to proceed thither via Ajmer.

162	134	Undated	—do—	Manshur	Aurangzeb	Raja Jai Singh	Informing him that he has returned to the Capital on the 4th. Shah Shuja is reported to have left Banaras for Allahabad, and Prince Mohd. Sultan has been ordered to march against him (Shuja). He (Aurangzeb) will himself leave to oppose him on the 17th. and desires him to join with a strong force. Adds that Saif Shikan Khan has over-taken Dara Shikoh and so'he will either fly towards Kandhar or be taken prisoner.
163	135	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging his (Raja's) message conveyed through Raj Rup to him (Aurangzeb). that his requests have been conceded, however, efforts must be continued for the arrest of Dara Shikoh
164	136	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do--	—do—	Informing him that he will reach Kora on the 18th and the Prince (Mohd. Sultan) will also join him there. Desires him to reach Kora by the 16th.
165	138	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to wait on him on the 23rd, sends a Khilat.
166	137	—do—	—do—	—dc—	—do—	—do—	Informing him of his victory over Shah Shujah on the 20th, says that Prince Mohd. Sultan has been sent in his pursuit accompanied by Kr. Ram Singh. Adds that Maharaja Jaswant Singh played such a part which can never be expected from a high-born Prince like him. Desires him to attend the Royal Court soon.
167	9/u	—do—	—do—	—dc—	—do—	—do—	Informing the Raja about his (Aurangzeb) proposed visit to Allahabad, He (Raja) is required to report at once.

NISHANS.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
168	3	4 Shawwal, 1031	2nd Aug., 1622	Nishan	Empress Noor Jahan	Raja Jai Singh	Desiring him to send the money of the lease of Amer per Mohd. Hashim.
169	1	23 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1032	15th Jan., 1623	—do—	Prince Shahryar	—do—	Desiring him to render every facility to Lokman Das who has been appointed a Kirori at Dausa.
170	8	30 Muharram, 1034	2nd Nov., 1624	—do—	Empress Noor Jahan	—do—	Expressing pleasure on his (Raja's) disassociation with Mahabat Khan, desires him now to act according to the wishes of Khan-i-Jahan.
171	9	19 Safar 1035	10th Nov., 1625	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to act according to the orders conveyed to him through Fidai Khan.
172	25	8 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1035	28th Dec., 1625	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sending a Khilat per Khawaja Roz Bhan.
173	19	26 Rajab, 1035	13th April, 1626	—do—	Prince Khurram	—do—	Informing the Raja that he (Prince) always backed the Rajputs and has got a great faith in them, says that he (Raja) made no mistake, but suppose, if he did any, that has been pardoned, and he too is such a favourite as Raja Man Singh was.

174	15	25 Muharram, 1036	6th Oct., 1626	—do—	Empress Noor Jahan	—do—	Desiring the Raja to report every thing to the Royal Court and not to act against the Royal Orders.
175	16	16 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1036	25th Dec., 1626	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing the Raja that he can not be called back as his services were required in the subah where he was posted.
176	21	21 Shawwal, 1036.	25th June, 1627.	—do—	Dawar Baksh.	Raja Jai Singh.	Informing the Raja of the death of Emperor Jahangir and his accession to the throne with the consent of Empress Noor Jahan.
177	22	21 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1036.	20th Nov., 1627.	—do—	Prince Khurram	—do—	Informing the Raja of the death of Emperor Jahangir and his (Prince's) departure from Deccan towards Agra to ascend the throne.
178	42	Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1046,	August, 1636.	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb.	—do—	Directing the Raja to work under Khan Dauran in the siege of Usa and Udgir as the Subah has been granted to him (Prince) and that he (Prince) has been ordered to proceed to Daulatabad on 23 Tir.
179	50	16 Rajab, 1048.	13th Nov., 1638.	—do—	Prince Shah Shujah.	Mohd. Beg.	Desiring him to render every facility to Raja Jai Singh's men sent to purchase horses.
180	52	9 Zi-l-Kada, 1048.	4th March, 1639.	—do—	—do—	Raja Jai Singh.	Informing the Raja of his arrival at Rawalpindi on 9th Zi-l-Kade, says that he will stay there till the arrival of Khan Dauran, and afterward will leave Pindi. Desires him to join His Royal Highness one stoppage previous to his Head Quarters.
181	7	9 Zi-l-Hijja, 1048.	3rd April, 1639.	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh.	—do—	Informing him that he has not engaged the Badgujars in his service.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
182	54	12 Ramzan, 1049.	27th Dec., 1639.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to expel Mohan Das Kachwaha from pargana Toda, says that if any one acts against the orders his name should be reported to the Royal Court.
183	59	17 Safar, 1050.	29th May, 1640.	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb.	—do—	Informing the Raja that a Haveli (house) situated at Ratanpur belonging to Raja Jai Singh has been restored to him (Raja).
184	60	1 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1050.	11th July, 1640.	—do—	Princess Jahanara	—do—	Desiring the Maharaja to identify that Hem Singh is the real son of Raja Satra Sal and report it to Sultan Nisar Begum so that he may be rewarded with a khilat and Mansab.
185	62	1 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1050	8th Sept., 1640.	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Desiring him to identify that Hem Singh is the real son of Satra Singh so that mansab and jagir may be granted to him.
186	8	14 Rajab, 1051	9th Oct., 1611	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—do—	Desiring him to help Mirza Beg deputed to chastise the Zamindar of Obamba.
187	67	1 Zi-l-Hijja, 1051	21st Feb., 1612	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring to write him (Prince) now and then.
188	12	11 Muharram, 1054	10th March, 1614	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of the diamond sent as a present.
189	13	14 Zi-l-kada, 1055	22nd Dec., 1615	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that his arzdasht for sending Kr. Kirat Singh to the Royal Court has been sanctioned.

190	17	20 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1056	26th April, 1646	Nishan,	Prince Dara Shikoh	Raja Jai Singh.	Informing him that Kr. Ram Singh is with His Majesty and that he would call the younger Kanwar to him. Sends a khilat, two horses and a fine matchlock. Says that Kr. Ram Singh has been granted mansab of one thousand. (Sawar).
191	70	29 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1056	5th May, 1646	—do—	—do—	Kr. Ram Singh	Desiring him to remain at the Royal Court, infoms that a reply to the arzdasht of the Maharaja has been sent.
192	15	12 Zi-l-kada, 1056	20th Dec., 1646	—do—	—do—	Raja Jai Singh	Informing him that he (Dara Shikoh) has reached Royal Court at Kabul and permission has been sought for the return of Kr. Ram Singh to his native place.
193	16	21 Zi-l-Hijja, 1056	18th Jan., 1647	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him (Maharaja) to call on him (Dara Shikoh) soon with treasure.
194	27	23 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1057	18th May, 1647	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—dc—	Enquring about the health of the Maharaja.
195	18	4 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1057	28th May, 1647	—do—	—do—	—do—	In reply to his arzdasht acknowledging the latter's allegiance with him though outwardly inclined towards Prince Shah Shuja.
196	19	10 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1057	3rd June, 1647.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Assuring him of his favour towards him.
197	74	22 Muharram, 1058.	7th Feb., 1648.	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh.	—do—	Desiring him to report his welfare regularly
198	30	7 Safar, 1058.	22nd Feb., 1648.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to send reports about important events. A special khilat is sent in appreciation of his services.
199	36	17 Jamad-a'l-Awwal, 1060.	8th May, 1650.	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb.	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht and assuring him of his (Prince's) favours towards him. Desires him to send a few deer from Fateh Singh.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
200	78	17 Zi-l-Hijja, 1060.	1st Dec., 1650.	Nishan	Prince Dara Shikoh.	Raja Jai Singh	Desiring him to render every facility to Izzatk Khan who has been granted a Jagir in pargana Sakha.
201	80	17 Shawwal, 1061.	23rd Sept., 1651.	—do—	Begum Sahiba.	—do—	Appreciating his services in expelling the violaters of peace from Kaman and Pahari and populating them with the Rajputs. informs that a Farman has been issued to him directing him to attend the Royal Court with a view to proceed on an expedition to Khandhar.
202	32	19 Jamad-ul Awwal, 1062	18th April, 1652	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb.	—do—	Desiring him to join His Royal Highness in his expedition against Khandhar.
203	41	20 Zi-l-kada 1062	13th Oct., 1652	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to leave for Peshawar with the remaining forces, leaving about six thousand Cavalry at Kabul under Quleech Khan.
204	33	14 Zi-l-Hijja 1062	6th Nov., 1652	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to call on him with Quleech Khan, Khanjar Khan etc., leaving the army at Peshawar.
205	34	28 Zi-l-Hijja, 1062	20th Nov., 1652	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to come to Lahore as he (Prince) wishes to see him.
206	43	20 Safar, 1063	10th Jan., 1653	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to send the rebel Rajputs for punishment and confiscate their jagirs.
207	44	11 Jamad-al Awwal, 1063	2nd April, 1653	—do—	Nadira Banu Begum	—do—	Desiring him to discharge the duties assigned to him and not to be anxious for not attending on her.

208	45	24 Shawwal, 1063	7th Sept., 1653	Nishan	Prince Dara Shikoh	Raja Jai Singh	Desiring him to remain in his vicinity says that he should enquire of Jahangir Beg if the roads are blocked.
209	46	27 Bhawwal, 1063	10th Sept., 1653	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—do—	Desiring him to pitch his tents at Sabzi as he is afraid of a surprise attack by Bakhtan Beg.
210	49	26 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1064	4th April, 1654	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Desiring him to inform what measures *he (Raja) wants to adopt* in reducing the enemy. Says that all sources of ration supply to the enemy be stopped.
211	50	14 Rajab, 1064	21st May, 1654	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sending a fine matchlock and appreciating his haveli (house).
212	51	1 Shaban, 1064	7th June, 1654	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—do—	Informing him that he will send the reply to what is represented to him by Abdulla and Mukat verbally.
213	52	24 Ramazan, 1064	29th July, 1654	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sending a matchlock and a Jamdhar (a weapon) in appreciation of his services.
214	53	24 Ramazan, 1064	—do—	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Acknowleding the receipt of an elephant and horses sent as present for Suleiman Shikoh, sends one sword, a dagger and an elephant as present on behalf of the Prince (Suleiman Shikoh)
215	54	29 Zi-l-kada, 1064	1st Oct., 1654	—do—	—do—	—do—	Congratulates him on the birth of a grandson. *Says that he (Prince) will be his* guest on his way to Ajmer.
216	55	5 Zi-l-hijja, 1064	7th Oct., 1654	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to leave Kabul at once and to proceed to Lahore via Peshawar.
217	48	28 Zi-l-hijja, 1064	30th October, 1654	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to retire from Gandmak.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
218	62	20 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1065	18th Jan., 1655	Nishan	Prince Dara Shikoh	Raja Jai Singh	Informing him that the rumour spread by the Maharana is groundless. He should return to Amer.
219	63	18 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1065	15th Feb., 1655	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sympathising with him on his receiving a wound by a spear, desires him to report his welfare.
220	64	30 Ramzan, 1065	24th July, 1655	—do—	—do—	—do—	Assuring him of his favours towards him.
221	65	—do—	—do—	—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—do—	Enquiring of his welfare, informs that the reduction in the mansab of Rao Karan has been restored, Desires him to appoint a new Darogah at Aurangabad.
222	67	1 Safar, 1066	20th Nov., 1655	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the Royal mutsaddis have been directed to render every facility to the Amin of Pura, appointed by the Maharaja.
223	68	29 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1067	7th April, 1657	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him of his conquest of the Bidar fort, expects that all the forts under Bijapur will be conquered very shortly.
224	69	9 Shawwal, 1067	11th July, 1657	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his letter of congratulations for the conquest of Bidar Fort, adds that the Bijapuris have never received such a crushing defeat like this.
225	57	19 Zi-l-hijja, 1067	18th Sept., 1657	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Granting him the permission to go to Hardwar and desiring him to be on good terms with Raja Bithal Das.

226	75	7 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1068.	3rd Dec., 1657.	Nishan	Prince, Dara Shikoh.	Raja Jai Singh.	Desiring him not to halt for more than 2 or 3 days at Allahabad and hasten to Patna with a view to punish those who have raised a rebellion in Bengal and have reached Patna. Informs him that Nev at has been granted to him in Jagir.
227	76	9 Rabi-ul- Awwal, 1068.	5th Dec., 1657.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Complaining that his absence is generally felt here.
228	78	1 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068.	27th Dec., 1657.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that, on the request of Prince Shah Shuja, His Majesty has been please to allow him to retain Monghyer, if he evacuates the fort. Hopes that he (Shuja) will act accordingly. A Nishan to the effect has also been issued to him (Shuja).
229	80	8 Rabi-ul Akhir, 1068	3rd Jan., 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him that Suleiman Shikoh has been ordered to send his reports through the Maharaja because what is represented by him directly seems to be enemical
230	81	12 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068	7th Jan., 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to march towards Patna very slowly. Providence will crown him with success. Says that Diler Khan has been ordered to join him.
231	83	16 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068	11th Jan., 1658	—do—	Nadira Banu Begum	—do—	Desiring him to try his best to gain victory. Informs him that Rs. 50,000 have been granted to him as reward by His Majesty for his heroic deeds.
232	86	21 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068	16th Jan., 1658	—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Informing him that Koklat Ajnia has been granted a mansab of 1,000 personal and 800 sawars, and the Nishan to the effect sent herewith may be sent to him.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
233	87	22 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068	17th Jan., 1658	Nishan.	Prince Dara Shikoh.	Raja Jai Singhh	Informing him that he has come to know through astrology etc., that he (Maharaja) will be crowned with success.
234	88	29 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1068	24th Jan. 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to bring the head of the Prince (Shuja) who has rebelled against his father. If he flies, he should be pursued and arrested.
235	91	7 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1068	31st Jan , 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the distance between the Royal forces and the enemy (Shuja) is only about ten kos. Desires him to charge, so, that he may win the day. Orders him to pursue the enemy (Prince Shuja) upto Garhi.
236	92	16 Jamad u'l-Awwal, 1068.	9th Feb., 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to act according to the orders conveyed to him by khwaja Rizvan. Sends a Sword and a Sarpaich.
237	93	23 Jamad-al.Awwal, 1068.	16th Feb., 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that Kr. Ram Singh has attended the Royal Court with his force. An increase of 600 personal and 500 Sawars has been granted to him (Kanwar). Says that the Kanwar has been ordered by His Majesty to write to his father to produce the head of the rebel, (Shuja).
238	94	27 Jamad u'l-Awwal, 1068.	20th Feb., 1658.	—do—	Prince Siphar Shikoh.	—do—	Congratulating him on his victory over Prince Shuja conveyed to him by Fakhar Khan.

239	97	4 Jzmad-a'l-Akhir, 1068.	27th Feb., 1658.	Nishan	Prince Dara Shikoh	Raja Jai Singh	Informing him to disburse the money as he pleases to his subordinates. Says that His Majesty is fully confident that Mirza Raja Jai Singh will expel or kill the enemy as Mirza Raja Man Singh had done with Mirza Mobd. Hakim.
240	100	21 Jamad-a'l-Akhir, 1068.	16th March, 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Congratulating him on his victory over Shuja, says that His Majesty has been very much indebted to the Maharaja, and has very kindly granted an increase of 1,000 personal and 1,000 Sawars in the mansab, and Rs. 50,000 in cash. Sends khilat.
241	102	1 Rajab, 1068.	25th March, 1658.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desires him to beseige the Monghyer fort where the rebel (Shuja) has taken shelter, If he has gone to Rajmahal, the seige in that case too should be continued and some force should be sent in his pursuit and they may be ordered to pursue him upto Garhi, and the pargana of Garhi should be confiscated.
242	106	24 Rajab, 1068	17th April, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that it has been reported by Prince Suleiman Shikoh that the Monghyer fort has not yet been conquered. Unless he is satisfied with the Bihar affairs the Prince (Suleiman Shikon) and the Maharaja can not be ordered to attend the Royal Court. Desires him to try hard in reducing the Monghyer fort.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
213	110	4 Shaban, 1068	27th April, 1658	Nishan	Prince Dara Shikoh	Raja Jai Singh	Advising him to direct Jan Beg to submit a solemn oath duly sealed by Prince Shah Shuja, that he will leave Monghyer and, he & Prince Suleiman Shikoh should promise on behalf of His Majesty that neither they would pursue him nor would proceed towards Rajmahal & Bengal. Says that after dealing with Prince Shuja in this way he should hasten to the Royal Court.
214	113	9 Shaban, 1068	2nd May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him the mansab of Haft-Hazri i. e. 7,000 personal and 7,000 Sawars in lieu of the meritorious services rendered by him in the conquest of Monghyer.
215	115	13 Shaban, 1068	6th May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that both the Prince (Aurangzeb & Murad) have left Ujjain for Northern India but they will take long to reach the Capital with their forces. Says that the addressee with his men has been ordered to join the Prince as early as possible, the presence of a tactful general like him is imperative.
216	116	16 Shaban, 1068	9th May, 1658	—do—	—do—	—do—	Expressing his pleasure on the conquest of Monghyer and flight of Shuja towards Rajmahal. Congratulates him on his obtaining the highest mansab in lieu of the meritorious services. Desires him to attend the Royal Court as early as possible to meet the two other rebels (Aurangzeb & Murad).

247	126	15 Ramazan, 1068	6th June, 1658	—do—	Prince Suleiman Shikoh	—do—	Informing him that his father (Dara-Shikoh) has reached Mathura. Says that about 25000 men have gathered round him and Rao Satrasal and others have been slained. Kr. Ram Singh and Ibrahim Khan have joined His Imperial Majesty Kr. Kirat Singh who has gone home has been recalled.
248	147	25 Zi-l-hijja, 1072	1st Aug., 1662.	—do—	Prince Muazzam	Raja Jai Singh.	Informing him that his (Prince's) teacher would verbally convey his message to him. Desires him to listen to him and communicate his views in the matter.
249	149	27 Zi-l-hijja, 1085.	14th March, 1675.	—do—	—do—	Raja Ramsingh	Sending Rs. sixty thousand out of Rs. one lac, ordered to be sent to him.
250	152	22 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1088.	15th May, 1677.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to submit a detailed report of the Afghan tribes.
251	153	1 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1088.	24th May, 1677.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to wait on him when he reaches Jalalabad.
252	154	7 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1088.	30th May, 1677.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to accept the Thanedari of Jagdalak.
253	156	21 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1088.	13th June, 1677.	—do—	Prince Shah Alam	—do—	Desiring him to wait and perform his duties as he (Prince) be arriving soon.
254	185	25 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1093.	22nd May, 1682.	—do—	Prince Mohd. Akbar	—do—	Conferring the title of Mirga Raja and all other mansabs etc., enjoyed by the Maharaja's father and the title of Kr. upon Bishan Singh & instigating him to rise against the Emperor Aurangzeb.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
255	3	Undated		Nishan.	Prince Aurangzeb.	Raja Jai Singh.	Expressing his pleasure on the death of Adil Khan, and on sending troops in that direction.
256	4	—do—		—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh.	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to return to his native land (Amer).
257	10	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that he (Prince) would receive Rao Karan on his return. Says that he will reach Bijnore while hunting on 4th Ramzan.
258	28	—do—		—do—	Prince Aurangzeb.	—do—	A Nishan from Prince Aurangzeb complaining the Maharaja of his long silence and informing him his proposed meeting with the Emperor.
259	21	—do—		—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh.	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to proceed to Amer and remain there during the forthcoming rainy season. The misbehaviour of Amar Singh was unprecedented, thus leading into a general district of the Rathors.
260	22	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing the Maharaja that Janasin Beg has been deputed to enquire whether the Shah of Persia is really dead.
261	25	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to send any one of the his sons to the Royal Court for training.

262	29	Undated		Nishan	Prince Aurangzeb	Raja Jai Singh	Desiring him to join the Royal train on the river Attock says that Ibrahim Beg, Darega of Attock may be ordered not to allow the Rajputs to cross the Attock without a Royal pass and to punish the defaulters.
263	31	—do—		—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Appreciating his (Raja's) desire to enter into the service of the Prince.
264	35	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him (Raja) about the deputation of Syied Sultan in place of Qazi Mohd. Afzal.
265	39	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing of his (Prince's) arrival at Hasan Abdul.
266	40	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to proceed to the Royal Court with his forces.
267.	38	—do—		—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—do—	Congratulating him on the birth of a son, says that both the Kanwars have paid their respects to the Emperor.
268	42	—do—		—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	A complimentary Nishan assuring him (Raja) of his favours towards him.
269	47	—do—		—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—do—	Informing him of his arrival at Aurangabad under Royal orders, sends Khilat.
270	57	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that he (Prince) has reached Burhanpur on 9th Shawwal; Some elephants belonging to the Maharaja have been despatched to him. Says that he has shown favour to the son of Rao Amar Singh simply for the Maharaja's sake.

Serial No.	Old Serial No	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
271	56	Undated		Nishan	Prince Dara Shikoh	Raja Jai Singh	Informing that the Kanwar will be summoned on hearing from the Emperor & for which His Majesty's orders are being sought. Sends Khilat.
272	66	—do—		—do—	Prince Aurangzeb	—do—	Desiring him to act according to the order conveyed to him by the son of Piru Naik who will see him with the Nishan.
273	60	—do—		—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Informing him that the expedition against the Maharana has been withdrawn. This act of his will bring to light how favourable he is towards the Rajputs.
271	61	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his (Raja's) *arzdasht* and appreciating his loyalty towards the Royal Court.
275	79	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to act according to the instructions mentioned in his letter addressed to Suleiman Shikoh, says that he should try his best in gaining victory in the very first battle.
276	70	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Assuring him of his favours towards him, sends khilat.
277	71	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that he is often well spoken of by His Majesty who considers him one of his best generals.
278	74	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that he has no doubt in the Maharaja's sincerity and if any one gainsays it, it should not be relied upon.

279	72	—do—		—do—	Nadira Banu Begum	—do—	Informing him that he has been appointed, the commander of the Royal forces. As sures him of her confidence in him.
280	73	—do—		—do—	Begum Sahiba	—do—	Assuring him (Raja) of many Royal favours.
281	104	—do—		—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	—do—	Informing him that if Prince Shuja willingly betrothes his daughter with Suleiman Shikoh and submits an arzdasht of apologies to His Majesty, then Rajmahal may be granted to him. If he declines, then the Monghyer fort should be beseiged and the parganas up to Garhi should be added to the Empire.
282	108	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him that the Royal force has been routed by the two rebel Princes (Aurangzeb & Murad). Says that a Farman has been issued to the Maharaja to attend the Royal Court, if the Prince and other sardars do not let him come, he should submit a report to the effect.
283		—do—		—do—	A Mughal Prince	—do—	Desiring the Raja to reach with a strong force.
284	150	—do—		—do—	Prince Mohd. Muazzam	Raja Ram Singh	Informing him that Kr. Kishan Singh who has been kept at the Royal Court for training on his request (Raja) is very much perplexed, and so he has been relieved from the Court.
285	151	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to station some force at Jalalabad and not over to this side.
286	162	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him to remain at Kabul till further orders.
287	37	—do—		—do—	Prince Dara Shikoh	Raja Jai Singh	Informing him that he (Prince) would be reaching on the following. Sunday, desiring him to see him at Lahore with forces.

A LIST OF THE FARMANS & NISHANS ADDRESSED TO THE RULERS OF SIROHI.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
1	3	1068 A.H.	1657-58	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan	Raja Akhey Raj	Informing that the excess area of land out of his land grant is being reclaimed by the Royal Court.
2	1	20 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1067.	16th Jan., 1656.	Nishan	Prince Murad Bux.	—dc—	Acknowledging the receipt of his Arzdasht. Desires him to report soon.
3	2	7 Muharram, 1067.	16th Oct., 1656.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to redress the inhabitants of Dantiwara who have suffered due to the atrocities of one Kesari Rajput of Hathiwara.
4	5	6 Safar, 1067.	14th Nov., 1656.	—do—	Prince Dara Sikoh.	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to be ready with his forces.
5	4	17 Muharram, 1068.	15th Oct., 1657.	—d0—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to administer his territory properly. Raja Jaswant Singh will send more help from Jalore if the need arises,
6	6	11 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1068.	7th Dec., 1657.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his arjdasht, informs him (Raja) that soon he will be bestowed with many Royal favours.
7	7	7 Rajab, 1068.	31st March, 1658.	—dc—	—do—	—do—	Desiring the Raja to take the said amount to Raja Jaswant Singh etc., who are engaged in the eradication of the rebel.

8	8	Undated		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing the Raja that a Royal contingent will arrive soon to help him (Raja).
9	9	—do—		—do—	Prince Muazzam Shah	—do—	Informing that certain rebel Rathores have taken shelter in the jungles of his (Raja's) territory. It is a duty of the Raja to drive them out,

A LIST OF THE FARMANS AND NISHANS ADDRESSED TO THE RULERS OF JODHPUR.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of Correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
1	5	[illegible] Jumad al-Akhir. 1069.	8th Feb., 1659.	Copy of the Farman	Emperor Aurangzeb	Raja Jaswant Singh.	Informing him that an arzdasht from Megh Raj Zamindar of Hatod has been received wherein Royal help is sought against Rai Singh Jhala who is raising a dispute. You are required to help Megh Raj. A similar order has been issued to the Subedar of Ahmedabad, who should also realise a Peshkash from him (Megh Raj).
2	11	[illegible] A. H.	170[illegible] A. D.	Farman.	Emperor Bahadur Shah.	Raja Ajit Singh.	Informing that Nazam-ul-Mulk Asaf-uddaulah has informed about him (Raja). An obedience to the Royal order will bring many a favour.
3	[illegible]	1 [illegible] al-Akhir, 11[illegible].	19th May, 1710.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that his Arzdasht seeking pardon for his earlier misdeeds was put forth by Bakhshi-ul-Mulk Mahabat Khan. Although his faults were inexcusable, however, His Royal Highness has been gracious enough to pardon and restore Jodhpur to him, on the condition that he joins the Royal Service.
4	[illegible]	5 [illegible], 11[illegible]	11th March, 1711	—do—	Emperor Bahadur Shah.	—do—	Informing about the death of Khan-i-Khana. A farman is sent per Mahabat Khan desiring him to report of various affairs from time to time.

5	26	28 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1124.	24th May, 1712.	—do—	Emperor Jahandar Shah.	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht. This farman is issued to assure him of many Royal favours.
6	24	19 Zi-l-Hijja, 1124.	6th Jan., 1713.	—do—	—do—	Ruler of Jodhpur	Informing him about the Increase in the Mansab of Nusrat Yarkhan by 300 Sawar & 300 Zat. Desires him to perform his duties sincerely.
7	10	23 Zi-l-Hijja, 1127.	29th Dec., 1715	—do—	Emperor Farukh Siyar,	Raja Ajit Singh	Informing that the Subedari of Ahamdabad has been taken from Daud Khan and is conferred on him. Sends Khilat.
8	9	10 Safar, 1128.	24th Jan., 1716.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Sending a Khilat, a Sarpech and a studded long robe as a token of Royal favour.
9	8	10 Safar, 1129.	13th Jan., 1717.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Desiring him (Raja) to report at the Royal Court soon. Note:—The Farman has gone very brittle.
10	7	Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1129	Feb., 1717.	Farman.	—do—	—do—	Conferring on him the Zamindari of Nagaur, with a hope of a clean administration.
11	6	11 Safar, 1131.	23rd Dec., 1718.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing him (Raja) that a Farman restoring his (Raja's) mansab and zamidari has been issued through Sayyed Hasan Ali Khan. Assuring him of further Royal favours.
12	20	24 Jamad-al-Akhir 1138.	16th Feb., 1726.	—do—	Emperor Mohd. Shah.	Raja Abhey Singh	Informing that Baland Jahan Khan has left for Ahmedabad to suppress the rebels there. You (Raja) are desired to remain in touch with him.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
13	23	7 Jamad-ul-Awwal, 1165	12th March, 1752	Farman.	Emperor Ahmad Shah	Raja Ram Singh	Acknowledging his arzdasht addressed to His Majesty, desiring him to keep his army ready, and send the same when Javed Khan asks for it.
14	26	11 Safar, 1169	16th Nov., 1755	—do—	Emperor Ahmad Shah Durrani	Raja Bijay singh	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht wherein their Lordship's attention was drawn to the fact, that the Marathas are realising the taxes from the people. His Majesty has appointed Jan Nisar Khan to check this. You (Raja) should help him (Jan Nishar Khan) in all possible ways.
15	27	19 Rabi ul-Akhir, 1173.	10th Dec., 1759.	—do—	Emperor Ahmad Shah Durrani.	Raja Bijey Singh.	Informing that His Majesty will be visiting Khizrabad on 19 Rabi-a'l-Akhir. Desiring him to be ready with his force.
16	28	25 Rajab 1174.	2nd March, 1761.	—do—	—do—	—do—	The news conveyed to His Majesty about the defeat of the enemy at your hands is a source of Royal pleasure. Hope to hear from you now and then.
17	21	1174 A. H.	1761 A.D.	—do—	Emperor Shah Alam II	—do—	The news of a Boundary dispute between yourself and Maharaja Madho Singh is very distressing to His Majesty. Desiring him to settle the matter permanently.
18	[illegible]	[illegible] Jamad-ul-Akhir, [illegible]	20th Jan., 1762.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that Sayyid Mohd. Fazl-Samsh-ul-Arafin is coming with his followers. Desiring him to accord him (Sayyid Sahib) a grand welcome.

19	21	10 Jamad-a'l-Awwal, 1176.	27th Nov., 1762.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that Raja Madho Singh has informed His Majesty about the affairs of Deccan. Desiring him to attend the the Royal Court with his sub-ordinates.
20	14	9 Jamad-a'l-Akhir, 1189.	7th Aug., 1775.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Granting the village Raisina (New Delhi) to the Raja as a permanent grant from the Rubi-Crop of 'Quil' year.
21	30	28 Jamad a'l-Akhir, 1203.	26th March, 1789.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht. His Majesty has a great confiddence in him, Desires him to be ready with his forces for the Imperial Cause. Note:—The Seal is not very clear.
22	34	28 Zi-l-ka'da 1212.	14th May, 1798.	—do—	—do—	Raja Bhim Singh	Acknowledging his arzdasht the contents of which were known by His Majesty with pleasure, desires him (Raja) to help Gaziuddin Khan in realising the Imperial Taxes.
23	35	Sha'ban, 1213.	Jan., 1799.	—do—	Emperor Ahmad Shah Durrani.	—do—	Informing him that Alikhan son of late Asaf-uddaula presented some cash, precious stones & other valuables to His Majesty in order to with the Royal favour. However His Majesty did not appreciate this spirit of his.
24	1	Undated.		—do—	Mughal Court.	Raja Jaswant Singh.	Informing him that Mohd. Amin Khan has been appointed in Gujrat for administrative purpose only. Requiring him (Raja) to send his force from Ahmadabad to Gujrat to help Mohd. Amin Khan.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
25	16	Undated		Farman	Mughal Court.	Raja Ajit Singh	Informing that Mohammad Muqeim has conveyed his message to His Majesty. The reply is being sent per Mohd. Muqeim. Assuring him of many Royal favours. (Note.—The farman bears no seal)
26	35	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging his arzdasht. The matter requires a personal discussion, so come at once to the Royal Court. (Note.—The document is quite brittle)
27	17	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Emphasising the bonds of friendship existing between the two Houses which go back to many generations. Aiteqad Khan shall convey the Royal message verbally. Assuring him of many Royal favours and desire him to write about various developments.
[illegible]	36	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that some Marathas and Mewatis living near Malwa Cantt. are not paying the Royal dues. Amiruddaula Mohd. Khan has been deputed to realise the same. Desires him (Raja) to render every help to him. (Note.—The farman bears no seal).
[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—		Farman	—do—	—do—	Conferring on him (Raja) the mansab of Haft Hazari i.e. 7,000 Zat and 7,000 Sawar. Desiring him to write about the various developments now and then.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—		—do—	Emperor Bahadur Shah.	—do—	Informing that the Fauzdari of Sorath Subah has been taken back from Iradat Khan and is conferred on him. (Raja).

31	2	—do—		—do—	Mughal Emperor	—do—	Conferring a mansab of 7,000 Sawar on him. Desiring that he must remain loyal to His Majesty alone.
32	6	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	In lieu of his services, he (Ajit Singh] is conferred upon the title of Maharaja.
33	32	—do—		—do—	—do—	Raja Bijeysingh	Informing that Syed Gulam Khan has been going on a Royal mission, his safe travel through his territory is his duty.
34	29	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Acknowledging the receipt of his Arzdasht, informs that a similar information has been supplied by Shah Nawaz Khan, the Nazim of Sindu. Assuring him a due consideration in the matter
35	25	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Reminding him of the age old bonds of friendship between the two Houses. It will be for a better, if these Bonds are further strengthened. (Note.—The seal is not clear).
36		Undated		Farman		Raja Bhim Singh	Acknowledging the receipt of his arzdasht sent through Khawaja Mohd. Khan Durrani and Abdul Wahid Durrani. Desiring him to chastise Prince Shujah-ul-Mulk, who is seeking shelter in the Jungles after a retreat. Note:—The document is incomplete.
37	12	14 Muharram, 1119.	6th April, 1707.	Nishan	Prince Mohiuddin	Raja Ajit Singh	A special Khilat and a Nishan has already been despatched. Desiring him to report at Shahjahanabad with his forces soon.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
38	25	9 Rabi-ul-Akhir,	16th Jan., 1722	Nishan	Prince Sayyid Qutabuddin	Raja Ajit Singh	Acknowledging his arzdasht to His Majesty wherein an appeal for the Royal pardon was made through Mahabat Khan pardoning his faults.
39	13	21 Safar, 1176.	11th Sept., 1762.	—do—	Prince Jawan Bakht.	Raja of Jodhpur	Informing that Sarbaland Khan shall be passing through his territory with his family. See that there is a safe passage.
40	26	26 Undated		—do—	Prince Mohiuddin	Raja Ajit Singh	Informing that a mansab of Haft Hazari has been conferred on him (Raja). The Zamindari of Jodhpur is also granted to him. Padam Singh has been stationed near Shahjahanabad with 23 thousand cavalry and some infantry.

PART II

COPIES

A LIST OF THE FARMANS IN THE CUSTODY OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
1	38/R	6 Jamad-al-Awwal, 1038.	12th Dec., 1629.	Farman	Emperor Shah Jahan.	Raja Jai Singh	Informing that the Maharaja was granted an elephant, Khilat and Jamdhar (Dagger).
2	37/R	Zi-l-kada, 1040.	June, 1631.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that the Maharaja had been granted the subedari of Akbarabad and the Faujdari of Mathura with an increase of 4,000 Sawars and five crores and 2 lacs of Dams in Inam.
3	177	26 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1043.	18th Dec., 1633.	Copy of Farman	Mughal Court.	—do—	Regarding the grant of four houses to the Maharaja in compensation of the land acquired for constructing the "Taj".
4	176/R	—do—	—do—	Farman	—do—	—do—	Informing that in compensation for the plot of land utilized for the "Taj" the following four houses were granted to the Maharaja:— (1) Haveli of Raja Bhagwan Das. (2) Haveli of Madho Singh. (3) Haveli of Roopji. (4) Haveli of Chand Singh s/o Swarup Singh.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
5	27	24 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1098.	28 Jan., 1687.	Farman.	Emperor Aurangzeb.	Raja Ram Singh.	Regarding grant of the Faujdari of Islamabad (Mathura) to the Maharaja and directing him to try his level best in punishing the Jat Raja.
6	31	22 Rajab, 1098.	24th May, 1687.	—do—	Mughal Court (Emperor Aurangzeb)	Raja Bishan Singh.	Regarding grant of a Mansab of 2000 personal & 2000 Sawars (Do Aspa), 30 Lacs of dams in inam, a robe of honour, the title of Rajaji, Naqqara etc.
7	35	5 Shawwal, 1102.	22nd June, 1691.	—do—	Emperor Aurangzeb,	—do—	Regarding grant of a robe of honour, a dagger studded with jewels and an increase in the Mansab, Tankha and Jagir.
8	31	22 Shaban, 1103.	27th June, 1692.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Regarding the grant of the Faujdari of Islamabad (Mathura) and the grant of Hindaun and Bayana to the Raja.
9	35	22 Jamad-a'l-Awwal, 1104.	19th Jan., 1693.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Regarding the grant of the Faujdari of Islamabad and Hindaun, an increase of 35 lacs of Dams in Inam to the Maharaja.
10	41	11 Rajab, 1106.	15th Feb., 1695.	—do—	Emperor Aurangzeb.	—do—	Ordering the Maharaja to be present at the court with his forces.
11	41/R	26 Jamad-a'l-Akhir, 1109.	30th Dec., 1697.	—do—	—do—	Sawai Jai Singh	Regarding grant of a plot of land measuring 120 Bighas situated at Akbarabad for the construction of a house.
12	74	14 Shawwal, 1124.	1st Nov., 1712.	—do—	Emperor Shah Alam.	—do—	Regarding the grant of the Faujdari of Khora (Subah Allahabad) to the Maharaja.

13	30	11 Safar. 1126.	15th Feb., 1714.	—do—	Mughal Court.	—do—	Regarding grant of Mansab and Zamindari to the Maharaja.
14	10	29 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1128.	12th March, 1716.	—do—	Emperor Farrukhsiyar.	—do—	Granting the Maharaja an embroidered Sarpech and a horse for suppressing the Mufsids at Malwa.
15	187	11 Safar, 1129.	14th Jan., 1717.	—do—	Emperor.	Maharaja.	Directing the Maharaja to bring the enemy who had fled away from Thoon as captive before the Emperor.
16	83	25 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1129.	26th Feb., 1717.	—do—	Mughal Court.	Muqaddams of Parganas Mozabad and Mominabad.	Informing that the Peshkash amount of Pargana Mozabad held by the Maharaja was released to him in Muafi.
17	615	17 Zi-l kada 1129.	12th Oct., 1717.	Copy of Farman.	—do—	Maharana Sangram Singh of Udaipur.	Regarding the transfer of Zamindari of Islampur (Rampura) from Gopal Singh to Rana Sangram Singh of Udaipur.
18	185	2 Rajab, 1130.	21st May, 1718.	Farman	Mughal Court.	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Directing the Maharaja to conquer the forts of Jharsoli and Thoon as early as possible.
19	163	5th Shaban, 1130.	23rd June, 1718.	—do—	—do— (in Emperor's own hand)	—do—	Acknowledging receipt of the keys of the fort of Thoon, which was conquered by the Maharaja adds that it was only due to the Maharaja's efforts that the places, held by the rebels, were conquered.
0	140	19th Rabi-ul-Akhir.	28th Feb., 1719	—do—	Mughal Court.	Maharaja.	Informing the Maharaja that as the Thoon fort had been brought under possession, it was desired that the children and women, who had taken shelter in the fort, should not be tortured.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
21	57	21 Jamad-a'l-Awwal. 1133.	12th March, 1721.	Farman	Mughal Court.	Chowdhris and Qanungos of Pargana Kiara, Subah Akbarabad.	Regarding the grant of 19,34,800 dams in the Jagir of Maharaja Sawai Jai singh in Pargana Kiara alias Bhangarh, Sarkar Alwar.
22	21	6th Zi-l-Hijja, 1133.	17th Sept., 1721..	—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Informing that Hussain Ali, Amir-ul-Umara, was killed on 6th Zi-l Hijija. He (Mughal Emperor) was arriving at Shah Jahanabad and the Maharaja should also reach the said place at once.
23	77	26th Zi-l Hijja, 1133.	7th Oct., 1721.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Ordering the Maharaja to be present in person at the Court soon.
24	119	12th Muharram, 1134.	29th Oct., 1721.	—do—	Mohammad Shah.	—do—	Directing the Maharaja to attend the Court so that he might be consulted in some important affairs.
25	178	18 Rabi-ul-Awwal. 1135.	16th Dec., 1722.	—do—	Mughal Court.	Maharaja.	Expressing satisfaction at the Maharaja's desire to suppress the rebels with the aid of Jamadat-ul-Mulk.
26	153	23 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1136.	8th Dec., 1723.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that Churaman has not fulfilled his promise further adds that he must either be imprisoned or murdered.
27	[illegible]	[illegible] A. H.	1723 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Regarding grant of the Faujdari of Mathura and Subedari of Akbarabad, an increase of 4,000 horses and 4 lacs of Dams in Inam etc. to the Maharaja.

28	112	15 Jamad-a'l-Awwal 1136.	30th Jan., 1724.	—do—.	—do—	Maharaja.	Ordering to put Jaswant Singh's son to death as he had murdered innocent Nahar Khan. Saying that a force was being sent for the help of the Maharaja, and adding that Jaswant Singh's son had been pardoned on several occasions in the past.
29	157	Ramzan, 1136.	May, 1724	Farman	Mughal Emperor.	Maharaja.	Informing that the traitor (probably Churaman) had taken poison. It would have been better if he was captured before his death.
30	87	17 Zil-kada, 1136	27th July, 1724	—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Informing the Maharaja that Nusrat Yar Khan was sent to him and [illegible] that he must send the sketch of Thun [illegible] outline of the arrangement for the battle.
31	138	22nd Muharram, 1137.	30th Sept., 1724	—do—	—do—	—do—	Enjoining the Maharaja either to bring the enemy under confinement or to murder him.
32		15 Jamadal-Awwal 1137.	19th Jan., 1725	—do—	—do—	—do—	Saying that the Mufsids of [illegible] were creating disturbance in Malwa. Jai Ram was appointed under the [illegible] so that he (Maharaja) might with his help bring the Mufsids under control.
33	171	4 Jamad al-Akhir, 1137	7th Feb., 1725	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that [illegible]uddaulah was appointed Subedar of Ahmedabad instead of Maharaja Ajit Singh and Abdul Hamid Khan was appointed as his assistant.
34	184	10 Safar, 1138	7th Oct., 1725	—do—	—do—	Maharaja.	Informing that the news of success over the enemy was received. An attempt should be made for a decisive victory.
35	52	4 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1138	30th Oct., 1725	—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Ordering the Maharaja to wage a war against the Jats.

[illegible]	Ob. Seri. No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
76	45	1 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11[illegible].	30th Oct. 1726.	Farman	Mughal Court	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh	Acknowledging the receipt of an Arzi together with the keys of the forts conquered by the Maharaja and adding that a Basanti Khilat (dress of Honour) is being sent for the Maharaja.
77	51	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that Shyam Singh Khangarot, Deep Singh, Tara Chand and Ram Chand all must be united in the common cause of destroying the enemy root and branch.
[illegible]	51	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that robe of honour and "Sarpech" were sent to the Maharaja for the efforts made by him in suppressing the Mufsids and adding that in future also he would render services with the same zeal.
[illegible]	41	[illegible]	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that the Maharaja had been sent towards Narnol to suppress the Mufsids. The Maharaja should join Mohammad Khan in turning out the rebels.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1142.	[illegible] Jan., 173[illegible]	—do—	—do—	—do—	Regarding the transfer of Faujdari of Gaya, Subah Bihar from Sayyid Khan to Maharaja.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17th J[illegible], 1[illegible]	—do—	—do	Diler Singh.	Regarding, transfer of the Zamindari of Bundi to Diler Singh s/o Salim Singh from Rao Budh Singh, and grant of a mansab of five thousand personal and 250 horse (Do Aspa).

42	145	19 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1147.	7th Sept., 1734.	—do—	—do—	Maharaja.	Regarding the transfer of the Subedari of Malwa and Faujdari of Mandsor from Mohammad Khan to the Maharaja.
43	147	4 Jamad-al-Akhir, 1152.	28th Aug., 1738.	—do—	Mohammad Shah.	—do—	Asking the Maharaja to be present in the Court in order to manage the affairs of the Court, and settle the affairs concerning the Rajputs,
44	67	15 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1153.	29th June 1740	—do—	Mughal Court.	—do—	Regarding grant of Nizamat and Faujdari of Akbarabad with an increase of 3000 horse and one crore thirty lac Dams in Inam to the Maharaja.
45	32	17 Rabi-ul Akhir, 1154.	21st June, 1741.	—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Regarding the grant of Zamindari of 6 villages.
46	181	21 Zi-l-Hijja, 1154.	19th Feb.. 1742.	—do—	—do—	Maharaja.	Informing that according to the wishes of the Maharaja, Abul Mansur has been directed to help the Maharaja in guarding the thoroughfares etc.
47	105	17 Shawwal, 1155.	4th Dec., 1742.	Farman.	Mughal Court.	Maharaja.	Informing that melons of Balkh and Herat were sent to the Maharaja.
48	82	21 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1157.	23rd May, 1744.	—do—	—do—	—do—	The Royal favour had since long been advanced to the family of the Maharaja and that the Maharaja would receive further message through Rao Kripa Ram and Qamruddin Khan.
49	68	21 Jamad-a'l-Akhir, 1157.	21st July, 1744.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that his (Maharaja's) message regarding the province of Bengal was received through Qamruddin Khan and, according to the wishes of the Maharaja, it was settled that, if Bhashkar etc. would be turned out from the Province of Bengal, 20 lacs of Rupees would be given to Balaji Rao.

Serial No.	Old Serial No	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
50	123	5 Jamad-a'l-Akhir, 1158.	24th June. 1745.	Farman.	Mugal Court.	Maharaja Ishwari Singh.	Asking the Maharaja to be present soon at the Court and adding that as he was anxious about Rathores, Abhey Singh and Bakhat Singh also were called to settle the matter.
51	22	18 Ramzan, 1158.	3rd Oct., 1745.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing the Maharaja to be obedient and obey orders conveyed through Qamruddin Khan.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 Rabi-al-Awwal, 1158.	19th Dec., 1745.	—do—	Mohammad Ahmad Shah Badshah.	—do—	Informing that the Maharaja was granted Ranthambhore fort, Topkhana and Lawazma in Inam.
[illegible]	[illegible]	21 Zi-l-Ka'da 1168.	29th Aug., 1755.	—do—	Mughal Court.	Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh.	Regarding the grant of Mansab of 7000, with 4000 horse (Do Aspa); one crore and 50 lac Dams in Inam Mahimaratab and the title of 'Rajrajendra Shri Maharaja Sawai' like that of his father's and the title of "Sarmadi-Raj-Hai-Hindustan".
[illegible]		21 Rajab, 1171.	31st March, 1758.	—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that the Subedari of Suba Akbarabad and the Faujdari of the same place had been entrusted to the prince, while the Maharaja had been appointed his assistant. Further adding that the Maharaja was instructed to manage all the affairs well.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4 Zi-l-Hijja, 1176.	10th Nov., 1762.	—do—	—do—	Maharaja	Informing that Azam Khan, Amir Khan etc., had been appointed under him to suppress the Marathas.

56		Undated.		Farman.	Emperor Bahadur Shah.	Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh.	A complimentary Farman.
57	39/R	—do—		—do—	Empero:	Mutsaddis of Ajmer.	Informing that the Maharaja was granted the Qiledari of Ranthambore Fort. Note:—As the original document was not available, it could not be found which Emperor had granted the Qiledari to whicn Maharaja.
58	25	—do—		—do—	Delhi Emperor.	Maharaja.	Informing that he (Emperor) was highly pleased owing to the Maharaja's opportune arrival with the forces on the proper place. Further adding that the aim would soon be achieved.
59	51/A	—do—		—do—	Mughal Emperor.	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Informing that although Churaman and Rupa Jats might be spared, as they had fulfilled some of the conditions yet as they could not be relied upon, he (Mabaraja) should either imprison or murder them.
60	172/R	—do—		—do—	Mughal Court.	—do—	Informing that the Emperor had known the deeds of bravery of the Maharaja and expecting that the Maharaja would soon bring the rebels bound in chains.
61	193	—do—		—do—	Emperor of Delhi.	—do— —do—	Acknowledging the receipt of the Arzis sent by the Maharaja about the conquest of two forts. Further expressing pleasure at the news that Thoon fort would also be conquered and that the clothes of honour of Basanti colour were granted to the Maharaja.

S. No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of Correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
[illegible]	[illegible]	Undated.		Farman.	Mughal Emperor.	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh	Asking that special care be taken with regard to the news coming from the side of the enemy, further adding that, if he liked, he could come with Sayyed Khan-i-Jahan together with his family.
							Note:—(The Farman appears to be in the Emperor's own hand.)
[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—		—do—	Mughal Court (Mohammad Shah)	—do—	Informing that it was learnt through Gang (verbally) that the Maharaja, according to the desire of the Emperor, would try to subdue the enemy
[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—		—do—	Mughal Court.	—do—	Intimating to send Nusratyar Khan with Churaman and advising not to take steps to conquer the artillery unless the enemy took an initiative.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that the news of his efforts against the Jats were known through Nusratyar Khan and that money was being sent to the Maharaja.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that Nusratyar Khan and Khan-i-Jahan were to bring Churaman to the Maharaja and adding that the Maharaja should confer a dress of honour upon Churaman.

67	55	—do—		—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Informing that all the credit for subduing the enemy at Thoon and Dig, without a battle was due to the Maharaja. Further adding that, if the enemy was willing to pay Peshkash and Jewels, he would be pardoned.
68	156/R	—do—		—do—	—do—	Maharaja.	Informing that Nusratyar Khan is being sent for his (Maharaja's) help.
69	156/R (A)	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing that Bishan Singh was sent for suppressing the Jats.
70	195	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Directing that the Maharaja after attending the Royal Court, should go to Jodhpur for setting the disputes between Abhey Singh and his brothers, and adding that he should leave Kanwar Sheo Singh as a Faujdar at Mathura.
71	137/R	—do—		—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Informing that the services of the Maharaja were highly appreciated by the Emperor adding that as the Deccanis were collecting a large army at Malwa, the Emperor wished the Maharaja to go there and control the situation.
72	139/R	—do—		—do—	—do—	Maharaja.	Informing that the discussion between the Mughal Emperor and the Rajputs were known and that necessary instructions had been issued by the former.
73	145	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Informing the Maharaja that he should not feel depressed owing to the lack of food and fodder but he should try his level best to suppress Diler Afgan.
74	160	—do—		—do—	—do—	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Regarding grant of a necklace of pearls to the Maharaja through Rao Jag Ram.

S. No.	Old serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
77	[illegible]	Undated	Undated	Farman	Mughal Court.	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Directing the Maharaja to help the men sent from the Court in removing the Thanas which had been newly established at Sambhar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	do.	do.	do.	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Informing that Ibrahim and Sayyid Ullah had been brought captive to the Court and the presence of the Maharaja was required there.
[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	do.	do.	do.	Maharaja.	Informing that Jag Ram was being sent to receive the Maharaja at a distance of fourteen Kos from the capital where the Maharaja was staying. Further ordering the Maharaja to be present at the Mughal Court.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	do.	do.	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	Commending the Maharaja for his good services.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	do.	do.	do.	Asking the Maharaja to see Qutubul-Mulk at his place.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	do.	do.	do.	Authorising the Maharaja to turn out the men from the Army who did not obey his command.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	do.	do.	do.	Informing that Gopal Singh s/o Raja Bahadur Sabal Singh of Manoharpur and Girdhar Bahadur might be left to besiege the fort and the Maharaja might devote himself to the arrest of rebels.

82	165	—do—		—do—	—do—	Maharaja.	Informing that an amount of Rs. 5 lac had been sent for collecting forces. Further adding that early steps be taken to bring the rebels alive or dead.
83	24	—do—		—do—	—do—	—do—	Ordering to send Mohammad Khan, Raja Gopal Singh and other Rajas towards Narraul. Further adding that Maharaja might select a suitable place himself from where he might move easily.
84	192	—do—		—do—	Mughal Emperor.	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.	It was rumoured that the Maharaja was helping Maha Rao Bhim Singh, and not paying any attention to the Imperial duties assigned to him. The other reason seems to be the imposition of Jazia. The Jazia was imposed in accordance with the instructions from Mecca and was realised in the reign of earlier Emperors also. However, it had been abolished in the interest of the public.
85	166	—do—		—do—	Mughal Court.	—do—	Informing that Khan-i-Jahan had encamped near Kama and there was scarcity of hay. Further adding not to remove the siege.
86	164	—do—		—do—	Emperor.	—do—	Ordering the Maharaja either to arrest or to murder the traitor (Churaman).
87	103	—do—		—do—	Mughal Court.	—do—	Ordering the Maharaja to continue the siege of Thoon and adding that Nusratyar Khan was also arriving, and he would lay siege of the fort of Deeg.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Hijri era	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Subject
[illegible]	[illegible]	Undated	—	Farman.	Mughal Court	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh	Informing the Maharaja that if Churaman would not act according to the terms settled, he would be murdered and adding that it was on the recommendation of the Maharaja that Churaman was left unmurdered.
[illegible]	113	—do—	—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Thanking the Maharaja for the bravery shown by the Rajputs including Jag Ram in repelling the rebels. Further adding that the Maharaja should arrive earlier at the Court.

LIST OF FARMANS AVAILABLE IN PRIVATE CUSTODY AT AJMER.

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Place where available	Subject
1	2	1575, A.D.	Farman.	Emperor Akbar.	Syed Alam.	Haji Syed Abdul Latif Alias Mischand Khadim.	Grant of one maund Oil to lit up the lamps of the Dargah of Khawaja Sahib at Ajmer.
2	3	1576, A.D.	—do—	—do—	Fateh Ullah Khadim	S. Iftikhar Ali Khadim, Madina House, Ajmer.	Grant of land in village Nandia for maintenance and expenditure of 'Urs' Fair.
3	9	—do—	—do—	—do—	Fateh Ullah."	S. Riazahmad Khadim.	Regarding the discharging of duties of Dargah Khawaja Sahib.
4	10	1610, A.D.	—do—	Emperor Jahangir.	Shaikh Hashim.	Syed Iftikhar Ali Khadim.	Grant of Land in Nandia.
5	14	1614, A.D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Khub Ullah.	Syed Riaz Ahmed	Grant of Land in Nandia.
6	15	1614, A.D.	—do—	—do—	Khadim Community.	Syed Iftikhar Ali.	Regarding distribution of Dargah Offerings
7	16	1614, A.D.	—do—	—po—	Khadims of Taragarh and Dargah.	Dargah Committee, Taragarh, Ajmer.	Regarding grant of Jagir.
8	17	1614, A.D.	—do—	—do—	Brahman Community of Pushkar.	Raghunathji Advocate.	—do—
9	19	1616, A.D.	—do—	—do—	Shaikh Ahmed.	Ahmad Hussain.	Grant of land in Nandia.
10	20	1616, A.D.	—do—	—do—	Bibi Jan.	Syed Habib Hussain	—do—

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Christian era	Class of correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Place where available	Subject
11	21	1610 A. D.	Farman	Emperor Jahangir	Haji Mohd.	Ghulam Ali Khadim.	Regarding grant of land.
12	22	1617 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Shaikh Farid.	Syed Mohd. Ali.	—do—
13	23	—do—	—do—	—do—	Brahman Community of Pushkar.	Raghunathji Advocate.	Regarding grant of Jagir.
14	24	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Pt. Brijraj, Pushkar.	—do—
15	25	—do—	—do—	—do—	Ajmeri and Bazid Kalawant.	Ahmad Bakhsh, Dargah.	Regarding grant of land.
16	[illegible]	[illegible] A. D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Ismail.	Syed Iftikhar Ali.	—do—
17	[illegible]	—do—	—do—	—do—	Syed Bahlul.	Syed Mohammad Hanif.	—do—
18	[illegible]	—do—	—do—	—do—	Syed Mansur	Syed Mohd. Yunis.	—do—
19	[illegible]	—do—	—do—	—do—	Syed Mitha	Syed Riaz Ahmed.	—do—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] A. D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Habib Ullah.	Prof. Fazlur Rahman Khadim.	Regarding land grant in Bir and Kakaniwas
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—	Syed Abdul Jalil.	Mohd. Hussain Chisti.	Regarding grant of land.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—	Syed Hashim.	Syed Iftikhar Ali.	Regarding distribution of Dargah offerings.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—	Syed Shah Mohd.	Ahmad Hussain.	Regarding grant of land.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—do—	Shaikh Ali.	Mohd. Hanif.	—do—

25	30	—do—	—do—	—do—	Abdul Shakoor.	—do—	—do—
26	10	1620 A. D.	Farman.	Emperor Jahangir.	Shaikh Kamal.	Mohd. Hanif.	—do—
27	41A	1620 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Firoz.	Nizamul Haque.	—do—
28	41B	1621 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Daulat Hakht.	Syed Riaz Ahmad.	—do—
29	45	1637 A. D.	—do—	Emperor Shah Jahan.	Mutawalli of Dargah	Khadim Community	Regarding waqf for Dargah Shariff.
30	46	1638 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Mutawalli of Dargah.	Syed Iftikhar Ali.	Regarding waqf for Dargah Shariff.
31	49	1646 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Alladin & Miskin.	Shariff Hussain Qawal.	Regarding the Maintenence allowance.
32	58	—do—	—do—	—do—	Syed Dan.	Syed Iftikhar Ali.	Regarding the grant of Jagir in Nandia.
33	59	1680 A. D.	—do—	Emperor Aurangzeb.	Shaikh Bayazid.	Syed Amanat Hussain.	Regarding grant of land.
34	60	1681 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Ayub.	—do—	—do—
35	61	1682 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Azam.	Syed Mohd. Rafi Niazi.	—do—
36	62	1683 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Baqar Mohd.	Syed Mohd. Hanif Khadim.	—do—
37	70	1708 A. D.	—do—	Emperor Shah Alam.	Syed Mohd Aqual	Syed Habib Hussain	—do—
38	71	1710 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Shaikh Mohd. Mumriaz.	Syed Habib Hussain	Regarding appointment of a Kotwal and a preacher.
39	72	1712 A. D.	—do—	—do—	Syed Hayat Ullah.	Syed Nur Mohd. Khadim.	—do—

Serial No.	Old Serial No.	Christian era	Class of Correspondence	Name of the writer	Name of the addressee	Place where available	Subject
40	73	1718 A. D.	Farman.	Emperor Farrukhsiyar.	Mohd. Salih.	Syed Mohd. Hussain	Regarding grant of daily allowance from the waqf of Dargah.
41	74	1725 A. D.	—do—	Emperor Mohd. Shah.	Mohd. Salih Dervesh	Syed Mohd. Hussain Agari Khadim.	Regarding grant of land.
42	75	—do—	—do—	—do—	Khadim Community of Taragarh.	Amir Ali Indarkot Ajmer.	—do—

APPENDIX
ENGLISH TRANSLATION
OF
COPIES

INTRODUCTION

When, in October 1933, the then Government of Bikaner brought out a publication, known as the 'House of Bikaner', the scholarly world came to learn for the first time that the Bikaner State Archives held in its custody as many as 100 Farmans and Nishans of the Mughal Emperors, including Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah, Mohammad Shah, Ahmed Shah and Shah Alam, which were addressed to the rulers of Bikaner, including some bearing the saffron and sandalwood imprints of the imperial "Punja" or hand. Extracts, quotations and important paragraphs, from quite a large number of them, were published in the 'House of Bikaner' and the full text in English of some appeared in a publication brought out in 1937 when the Golden Jubilee of His late Highness the Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singh Ji Bahadur was celebrated. Some of the Farmans had been translated long ago by Dayal Das also who had incorporated them in his famous khyat as well. Rai Bahadur Gouri Shankar Hira Chand Ojha, too, appears to have consulted these Farmans and the English translation in respect of some of the Farmans at least seems to have been shown to Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar also, who had suggested in 1933 to the State Government that the English translation of the Farmâns along with their Persian Text should be brought out for the benefit of the scholarly world. Foreign and Political Department File No. A 522-529 of 1936 reveals that copies of two Farmans of Emperor Akbar relating respectively to the grant of Junagarh and Sorath and the Pargana of Nagore to Raja Rai Singh had been supplied to Mr. Moreland. Some of these Farmans in original are even now in the custody of the Rajasthan Government and they are being exhibited in the Government Museum at Bikaner.

Keeping in view the historical importance of these documents, a search was made in September, 1960 in the archival vaults of the Rajâsthan Government to trace the

files regarding the House of Bikaner. Fortunately, I came across 34 files and four bound registers containing the raw materials and also the Persian text along with the English translation of these Farmans Like the old Kharita Bahis, these registers contain copies in Persian of the Farmans and Nishans, beautifully transcribed and decorted. Being old and authentic, they are as reliable as the originals and the fact that they have remained for a considerable length to time under the custody of the State Archives goes to vouchsafe their authenticity. Even the registers containing their English translation are more than 40 years old and it seems as if the Farmans had been got translated through various agencies by different scholars. As early as *1919*, Munshi Fazil Q Fazl-i-Haqq, M. A., Professor of Parsian, Government College, Lahore, was invited to Bikaner and was entrusted with the task of translating these Farmans into English. He had completed his work by the 15th May, 1919; but the Bikaner Government, it seems, entrusted this work again in 1933, for reasons best known to them, to others. It can be gathered from the files pertaining to the House of Bikaner that Maulvi Shri Badshah Hussain Rana, the then Professor of Persian, Dungar College, Bikaner was consulted frequently and his services were utilized for getting the translation of the Farmans and the endorsements over their backs checked, revised and remodified.

The entire work, it seems, was bieng done under the supervision of Maharaj Shri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, the then Revenue Minister of the State, who, in consultation with Dr. L. R. Sikund and Shri T. J. Raja (Secretary and Minister-in-Charge of the Foreign and Political Department respectively) took the necessary assistance from a number of other officers, including, of course, Shri Naunehal Singh, Secretary to the Prime Minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, the then Munsiff Sadar, Pandit Phalgun Goswami, Jitha Rirmal Dan, Prof. Mohammad Hussain, Shri Mahtab Singh, Goswami Shri Jogeshwar and others and got the compilation, named 'House of Bikaner', ready. It is, therefore, very

difficult now at this stage to attribute the revised text of the English Translation of the Farmans to any one of the above named officers because it has no where been quite categorically stated as to which part of the work relating to the Farmans was enstrusted to which of the scholars. Any way, the scholarly world shall ever remain indebted to all those officers for the labour, they put in, and the translation, they brought out as a result of their cooperative effort. Their highest obligations in this respect would ever remain extended towards the Royal Family of Bikaner in general and His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur in particular whose vision, profound scholarship, keen interest and intense love for the history, traditions, antiquity and culture of his principality had primarily been responsible for the safe custody, preservation and translation etc. of these highly valuable documents.

From File No. A 522-529 of 1936 it can be gathered that, since most of the Farmans had been pasted over at the back, the endorsements and schedules given therein could neither be deciphered nor be translated. Similarly the dates given in some of them were not found legible enough to be deciphered quite distinctly with the result that there remained always a difference of opinion with regard to their exact identification. In Farmans Nos. 18, 35, 36, 43, 53, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 70, 69, 75 and 70 Raja Sur Singh of Bikaner has been addressed as Surat Singh, while in the rest the word Suraj Singh has been used. This confusion between Suraj Singh and Surat Singh exists even in the Persian Text as well and it is very difficult to ascribe this error to any specific reason. As many as 56 Farmans were addressed to Raja Sur Singh out of which in 19 he was addressed as Surat Singh while in the remaining 37 Farmans his name has been given as Suraj Singh. In one or two Farmans he has been mentioned as Sur Singh as well. This Directorate has not made any effort whatsoever to change or modify the text any where and this explains the difference between the system of transliteration followed in the rest of the volume and this appendix dealing with the Farmans of

Bikaner. The text of translation in English as revised and prepared in 1933 by the then Government of Bikaner has been adopted in toto without any modification any where. The old number given over the top of every Farman represents the number given in the register containing the translation, prepared in 1919, while the new number presents the system adopted in 1933. It appears that in 1933 an effort was made to rearrange the text in a chronological sequence.

A study of these Farmans would reveal that, during the period of close upon over 200 years, the Bikaner State and its Rulers had, through successive generations, enjoyed a fairly high dignity and prestige, and that they had weilded potential political and military power and influence at least equal, if not superior, to those of other important States. His Highness the Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner has been pleased to set up very recently a research institute at Bikaner under the aegis of which would function the famous Anup Sanskrit Library. Having himself been a devoted student of history and a bona fide Research Scholar of the Bombay University, His Highness is very much interested in the promotion of historical investigation and it is earnestly hoped and reasonably too that the Research Institute, so very kindly set up by him, would survey, salvage and bring to light the materials now lying in private custody. His move to throw open for research the materials in his own custody has already won the encomiums of the scholarly world.

N. R. Khadgawat.

God is Great

Old No. 2. *New No. 1.*

AKBAR.

Seal:—**Jalaluddin Mohd. Akbar, Badshah-e-Ghazee.**

The exalted and auspicious mandate, worthy to be obeyed and submitted to, has now received the honour of being issued and the dignity of having alighted from the abode of favours and obligation (to the effect) that, the pargana district of Bhatner, in the Sarkar (estate) of Hissar Firoza, with a revenue of........ .. lacs of "Dams", as specified in the endorsement be conferred and confirmed upon RAI RAI SINGH, the choice of the contemporaneous peers and dutiful to the orders and decrees, from the beginning of the autumn crop (Kharif) of Takhaqui-il 993, A. H., on the dismissal of the pillar of the favourites, Mir Ziauddin and others, in exchange for Lakhipur, a place in the Pargana of Dibalpur in the Sarkar of the Punjab.

The Chaudharis, the Headmen, the Kanungos, the tenants and the cultivators of the said Pargana, regarding the above-mentioned choice of the peers, as their ruler and Jagirdar, and giving him accounts of all the rent of the land and civil obligations and dues, crop to crop and year to year, should withhold nothing from him. They should not also swerve or deviate from his exalted instructions and orders, and should always present themselves for expedition.

They should put their confidence in (every order) adorned and ornamented by the sublime, eminent, majestic and exalted (royal) Signet.

D/the 15th of Rajab, 993. A. H.
14th April, 1585.

God is Great

Old No. 1. *New No. 2.*

A K B A R

Seal:—**God is Great.**

RAI RAI SINGH, the quintessence of the realm, the prop of the exalted Empire and worthy of favour and obligation, should know, that we have, by our supreme affection and immense grace, exempted all the dominions under our sway from the (levy of) customs duty.

No one should, consequently, levy customs duty on cattle, grains, etc., and (various kinds of) flour mills, situated in the territory, wherein the royal edict, always to be obeyed, has had the honour of being issued. Horses, elephants, camels, sheep, goats armour and silk-cloth are excluded *(from this* exemption). Besides, none should interfere with the affairs of merchants, artisans and others, under the pretext of realising toll or duty.

Heretofore, orders had been issued that a small sum of money should be realised to watch and ward, but since sanction to that effect meant a licence to the oppressors, we revoked it.

And the main object of God, the Creator of the Universe, in creating great emperors and eminent rulers is, that every individual of the various sections of the people may, in accordance with his principles and creeds, be able to attend to his religious duties and wordly professions with a peaceful mind. Hence, with this consideration, we rejected the tax, notwithstanding its immense advantages and (thus) made over this grand concession to the people at large for the (general) welfare of the public.

Now, it has reached our exalted ears, that some imprudent persons are exacting from people on some highways, in bazars

and markets.........(to demand something more than the rent). This fact has weighed heavily upon our holy mind.

Hence, he (Rai Singh) should strictly keep watch over every individual living in the districts of his province and should inflict condign punishment upon all those who act contrary to our holy command. He should also appoint a party as spies to detect (the delinquents) in order that none should, henceforth, attempt to realise (lit. to go round) this tax, on any ground or pretext, whatsoever.

The bonds (to abstain from levying tax) should be executed from the people (tax-collectors) and despatched to the exalted Court.

The order should not be evaded.

D/7th Urdi Bihisht, 37.
12th Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 990, A. H.
25th April, 1592.

God is Great

Old No. 15. *New No. 4.*

Seal :—**Same as in No. 4.**

FIRMAN OF JALALUDDIN MOHD. AKBAR BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE

RAI RAI SINGH, should know that inspite of the obligations of our patronage and favours, and at a time when our beloved son, attending (his) duty, goes into a foreign land, and besieges it for such a long time, he (Rai Rai Singh) inspite of all his forces, high magistracy (Mansab) and pretensions of sincerity and fidelity, delays so long in his territories, that the army has, by discord and degeneracy, been reduced to such a state as he might have heard of. We attribute all this to his unpropitiousness and in-auspiciousness.

Verily, he is not that old Rai Singh, and verily the divine disfavour is afflicting him, and some imprudence has found its way into his brain.

Now, it is necessary that no sooner he is informed of the contents of this sacred order, than he should, at the (very) moment proceed to any Tirath (sacred place of worship), he may choose (for himself) and take to penance and worship (there). Perhaps the divine mercy may cure him (of the disease), and his affairs may be amended. He should hand over the town and the territories to the men of Dalpat, and should not delay even for a moment.

D/30th Tir Mah-e-Elahi Year 4.
June, 1595.

(*Postcript on the Margin*)

If he has (some) reasons for not joining the victorious armies, or repents on his action, he should proceed to the Court with Ahadi (special attendant of the King), so that (his fidelity) might be ascertained in (our) holy presence.

If not, he should deliver all his elephants per Shah Mohd. Ahadi, and should himself proceed to any Tirath he likes, without any delay.

Old No. 4.

New No. 5.

AKBAR

Seal:—**Jalaluddin Mohd. Akbar Badshah, son of Humayun Badshah, son of Babar Badshah, son of Umar Sheikh Mirza, son of Sultan Abu Sayeed Mirza, son of Miran Shah, son of Amir Timur Sahib Qiran.**

The exalted edict, worth-submission, just now received the honour of being issued, (to the effect) that the Pargana of Niryad, as specified in the-endorsement, be conferred, as Jagir, upon RAI RAI SINGH, the quintessence of realm and consummate in sincerity and devotion, in exchange for the Parganas of Tahara, Qasur and Atgarh, from the beginning of the " Kharif " (Autumn) crop of Bichi-il, 41: and that he, taking possession of its products, should acquit himself of his duties with due devotion and ministry.

It is the duty of the Chaudharis, the Headmen, the Kanungos, the ryot and the cultivators of the said Pargana, that they should, acting in obedience to the written (order), regard the aforesaid (Rai Singh) as their Jagirdar, and should not disregard the words and suggestions of his Vakils (agents), which are entirely in accordance with the all-binding (Imperial) orders, and in keeping with the administrative transactions.

They should also account for the necessary dues and civil obligations, without any excuse or negligence, and should not allow any delay or curtailment in its payment. They should essentially regard this as extremely important and of indisputable diligence.

Regarding it as in agreement with the auspicious mandate, they should not disobey or deviate from this order.

D/5th Urdi Bihisht, 41.
April, 1596.

God is Great

Old No. 5. *New No. 7*

(NISHAN)

(PRINCE SALIM JAHANGIR)

Seal :— **Sultan Salim son of Akbar Shah.**

The choicest of the grandees of the stable Empire, the leader of the nobles of the heaven resting realm, the best of the favourites of the Arshresembling Court, worthy of overwhelming regards and deserving of unrestrained boons, RAI RAI SINGH, being exalted and glorified by manifold favours and immense daily-increasing complaisances, should acknowledge that whereas, we count him as one of the choicest confederates, the gates of our boons are always open to his affairs, and as we wish, he may always be exalted by our favours, therefore, as a token of affection, the Imperial edict has been issued to him. He should with all sincerity send his sons to attend the Court, or should himself proceed to the aid of the Khane-Khanan, so that, we may avail of this opportunity to recommend that right hand of the Empire (Rai Singh) to His Imperial Majesty for (the grant of) "the Military Standard", [Tughi - a high military rank in the Mughal army], whereby his expedition might, be favourably re-warded to his ends.

And whereas, the exalted mind and elegant disposition (of Sultan Salim) is generally inclined to " Cheetah " - hunt, therefore, taking this fact into consideration, he (Rai Rai Singh) should send (us) as many of the best "Cheetahs" (leopards) as available. For the present, the Cheetah, Nilkanth by name, which he has in his possession, should be particularly despatched to the exalted court per Bir, the Ahadi (messenger.), (which act) would be commendable on his part.

A private cloak (Fargul) is sent with the abovesaid Ahadi.

D. 20th Azar, [illegible]
November, [illegible]

Old No. 7. *New No. 8.*

A K B A R

Seal :— **Same as in No. 4.**

Consummate in sincerity, unfaltering in devotion, RAI RAI SINGH, being exalted with, and proud of the excessive Royal condescensions, should know that his representation has been brought to the sacred, glorious and august notice, by those standing at the feet (attendents) of the Arsh-like (majestic) throne. His solicitations have been acceded to, and the world-obeyed (royal) orders have been despatched (accordingly). He should keep safely with him the Firmans (concerning) Rawal Ham and Rawal Bara. If their sincerity is evinced to the quintessence of the realm unanimously, and (if they) satisfy him, that they, putting the ring of slavery in the ear of their souls, are prepared to make amends for the undone services of the past, then, he should, giving them the Firmans, assure them of the royal kindness and favours and should submit (the reports of) all the incidents and happenings daily.

Observing great care, as necessary in this respect, he should not swerve from the order and should regard it as his duty.

D/ Dai-Mahar, the 15th
Shaharyur, ... 43.

Old No. 8.

New No. 9.

AKBAR

Seal :— **Same as in No. 4.**

Consummate in sincerity and worthy of favours, RAI RAI SINGH being supported and encouraged by the Imperial patronage should know, that it was so decided that when he would proceed to serve under (our) honoured, auspicious, fortunate and glorious son, Prince Murad, he would send his son and grandson to the Court.

He had (himself) once requested: (I have still courage), and am inclined and resolved to send my grandson for kissing the (royal) threshold. What occasioned that they have not arrived as yet.

No sooner he is honoured with the contents of this mandate than he should send his son and grandson to the sublime Court.

Once again, (he is directed to) to send his son and grandson without delay or excuse to the Court, the asylum of the public, and to note that, while on his way, he should not break (his journey) at any place. (He should also see) lest he should wait even for a day after the receipt of this order, and should disregard it.

He should not, as far as possible, allow negligence in this matter.

D/Khur, the 11th Shahariyur,

.... 41.

August, 1596.

Old No. 10. **God is Great** *New No. 11.*

AKBAR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 4.**

The exalted and the auspicious mandate has just now had the honour and dignity of being issued from the abode of grace and obligation (to the effect), that the districts of the Sarkar of Nagore and other places, according to the endorsement, be conferred as Jagir upon, and entrusted to the care of RAI RAI SINGH, the Trustworthy of the Empire, the pillar of the exalted realm and worthy of favours, kindness and respect, from the beginning of the autumn crop of the Sachquan-il, on the transfer of Madho Singh and others.

The governors, the tax-collectors, the fiefholders, the comptrollers of the Diwani affairs and those in charge of the Imperial duties, regarding the aforesaid Rai Rai Singh as confirmed, should commit over those districts to the charge of his deputies, and should admit of no change or alteration in its rules.

The Chaudharis, the Kanungos, the ryot, and the cultivators, and all other inhabitants of those districts regarding that trustworthy of the Empire as their permanent Jagirdar, should account for all the dues and other Diwani obligations to his deputies, according to the rules and regulations, from year to year and crop to crop. They should not withhold anything from him and should not make any excuse or delay in its payment.

If any dispute arises amongst themselves, they should refer it to his deputies, who would decide it according to the administrative transactions.

The duty of the aforesaid Rai Rai Singh is, that he should regard the care of the subjects as incumbent upon him. He should not disobey orders and should deem it as his duty.

D/3rd Aban, 45.
15 October, 1600.

God is Great

Old No. 11. *New No. 12.*

Seal:—Sultan Salim son of Akbar Shah son of Humayun etc.

MANDATE, OBEYED BY THE WORLD OF THE FATHER OF THE VICTORIOUS SULTAN SALIM JAHANGEER GHAZEE.

The Trustworthy of the Empire, and worthy of favours and confidence, fit for patronage and obligation, RAI RAI SINGH being honoured with the distinction of the royal regards and Imperial blessings, should acknowledge whether it was the result of all his excellent services rendered in the past, that associating himself with oblivion, he does never recall his memory to our most noble and sacred mind.

Notwithstanding (his indifference), the courtesies of our sublime presence (i. e. His Majesty himself) have recalled that best of all the well-wishers of the Empire (Rai Rai Singh) at many an auspicious moment.

He should, henceforth, contrary to the past, always be sending his letters, and in response thereto he will be honoured with the gracious replies.

Next, that well-wisher (friend) should know that a certain jeweller was bringing a piece of ruby (to present it) to the slaves of our Court (i. e. ourselves), but that faithful in sincerity (R. S.) has unknowingly purchased the same from him. Though we regard the money of that trustworthy as belonging to our estate, yet if the presentation (of that jewel) be unpleasing on the part of that unfaltering in confidence (R. S.), the sum of its price would be paid up (to him) by our trustworthy (servant) Lal Miyan.

Being confident of the best regards of our benignself the observer of the whole Empire, as inclined to favour him, he should hand over the ruby to Lal Miyan, on the (very) day (he reaches there), that he might bring it to our sublime presence.

A private soft silk robe is sent herewith.

4th Azar Mah-e-Elahi Year, 47.
November, 1602.

Old No. 12. *New No. 13.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The quintessence of the Empire, the Pillar of the most sublime and most eminent realm, the right hand of the luminous kingdom, the object of manifold favours, worthy of numberless affections, signalised by the most supreme gifts, RAI RAI SINGH being honoured and exalted by the daily increasing graces and variety of condescensions, should know, that of all the courtiers of our heaven-like presence, the true in faith and sincerity, worthy of favours and sympathies, Shamskhan, has always been distinguished and elevated by the royal attentions, on acconnt of the apporved services done by him; and whereas the issues and relations of the aforesaid (Shamskhan) live in the pargana of Jhunjunu, it is necessary, that regarding the said (Shamskhan) as the loyal servant of the Exalted Court, he (Rai Singh) should do his utmost in looking after and taking care of his children and relatives; as this would be the cause of the pleasure of the (royal) mind, the observer of the spiritual regions.

He should arrange it in such a way, that the above-mentioned (Shamskhan), may, with his mind at perfect ease regarding his children and relatives, be acquitting himself of his duties in the exalted and dignified Court and remain thankful to him (R.S.).

Thinking utmost care in as very necessary in this respect, he should not neglect or evade this order.

D/ 16th Urdi Bahisht, 49.
April, 1601.

God is Great

Old No. 13. *New No. 14.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 4.**

FIRMAN OF JALALUDDIN MOHD. AKBAR BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The exalted and auspicious mandate, has, just now received the honour of being issued and the dignity of being announced (to the effect), that henceforth, considering the pargana of Shamsabad as two, one of them, as before, be given the name of Shamsabad, and the other, that of Noorpur. The villages lying on this side of the river Ganges should be regarded as comprising of the pargana of Noorpur, and should be called and recorded as such, while those on the opposite bank should be considered as belonging to the pargana of Shamsabad.

Both the above parganas, as regards the Jama (rental), should be conferred as Jagir upon the choice of the peers and equals, RAI RAI SINGH Rathore, and should be regarded as preserved and secure from all alloys of change or alteration.

Whereas the said Mahal (district) had been attached to the Jagir of Rathores since long, we have, as a token of (our) great favour, bestowed both the parganas upon him as their native Jagir (for residence).

The respectable Governors, the great and expert Diwans, the tax-collectors, the Fief-holders, the Comptrollers of the civil affairs and the clerks of the Supreme Diwan, regarding the above-mentioned as confirmed, should record it in their registers (accordingly), and should allow no variation, modification or curtailment (therein).

The Chaudharis, the Kanungos, the Headmen, the tenants and cultivators of that place acting in accordance with (our) holy order, and in obedience to the exalted mandate, should, henceforth record the above Mahal (district) as two in their accountbook, and believing Rai Singh as their Jagirdar should not hesitate in paying the necessary dues to him.

They should not evade this order.

D/ 21st Khurdad Elahi 49 Year.
May, 1604.

God is Great

Old No. 17. *New No. 15.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 4.**

FIRMAN OF JALALUDDIN MOHD. AKBAR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The trustworthy in sincerity, constant in faith, (the pick) of the peers and grandees, RAI RAI SINGH, being glorified and elevated by the daily-increasing royal favours, should know, that we with auspiciousness and glory, left Lahore a year ago.

It was so settled, that he would either proceed to the Deccan or would join the victorious (royal) camp. None of these two (things) has been acted upon. For the last three years or so, whenever a duty is entrusted to him, he has been ever doing the same.

If, as he is aware, he is unable to do any work, why does he not write (to the effect), that we may exempt him from service, or give that province as Jagir to some one else?

If Sobha Mal and Jamna Mal, who have gone there from the armies of the late Prince, be on their way, he should bring them along with him, and if, owing to their forces and equipment they are marching slowly, he should at once, arrange some one to escort them.

Regarding great care in this respect, he should not evade this order.

D'..........................

Old No. 14. *New No. 16.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The support of the Empire, the pillar of the realm, worthy of exalted favours, fit for majestic condescensions, deserving the various complaisances, the object of numberless regards, distinguished for the most benign gifts, RAI RAI SINGH, being proud of, and honoured by, the interminable affabilities* should know, that during the past few days the foes of His Majesty (Emperor himself) have grown very weak, and that infirmity lingers even at present.

It is necessary, that the support of the Empire (Rai Singh) should instantly, proceed to the Court the asylum of the people, without any delay and with the utmost expedition, and should convey himself post-haste, travelling by day and night, crossing as great a distance as possible.

He should not be detained by anything. Being sure of the (royal) mind, the observer of heavens included in this respect (of his presence in the Court), and taking utmost care, he should not admit of any delay.

D/29th Mihr – 50 Elahi.
September, 1605.

---

* A euphamistic way of alluding to the illness of superiors and dear ones.

Old No. 18. *New No. 17.*

Seal:—J A H A N G I R

In agreement with the order, obeyed by all the world, having solar rays and heavenly eminence, (the sum of) 8,104,700 dams, from the pargana of Nagor and other places, as specified in the endorsement (and vacated) by the dismissal of Raja Amar Singh son of Raja Gaj Singh, has been conferred, as Jagir, upon the best of all the Chiefs, RAO SURAT SINGH. beginning from the Kharif (autumn) crop of Tushqan-il. The (formal) royal decree would after completion, be issued later on.

It is necessary that the Choudharis, the Kanungos, the tenants and cultivators of the said districts, regarding the above-mentioned as their permanent Jagirdar, should answer for all the necessary dues and other diwani obligations to his agents according to the regulations and settlement, from year to year and crop to crop, without withholding or keeping anything therefrom, and should not disregard his words and sane suggestions.

They should refund all the (revenue) money which the former Jagirdar might have realised for the said crop.

Considering great care as necessary in this respect, they should not evade or disregard (this order).

D/Month of Dai of the Elahi year 1st.
12th December, 1606.

Old No. 19. *New No. 18.*

Seal :—**Same as in No. 11.**

The chosen of the compeers and equals, worthy of favours and obligation. the trustworthy of the Empire, RAI RAI SINGH, having received the honour of the (royal) support and grace through the Imperial kindness, should know that the contents of the letter which he had despatched to the Court, the asylum of the people, per his vakil, have reached the (royal) ears of dignity and glory.

The statement which he had made (therein), that he, with all sincerity and devotion, was proceeding to the Court, the asylum of the world, with all his relations and family members, gave (us) much pleasure.

It is necessary, that believing his personal good and that of his sons in coming (to the court), he should, with sincere will, leave for offering his respects to the exalted, illustrious, holy, eminent and auspicious Court.

When he reaches Lahore, he should, leaving his sons and relations there, himself proceed with as many men as possible, to kiss our carpet. We shall surround him with (our) special favours.

For the time being, as a token of our favours, we are sending him a private shawl often used by us for his elevation and honour.

He should regard expedition in coming here as imperative.

D/28th Farwardin, 2.
6th April, 1607.

Old No. 20. *New No. 19.*

JAHANGIR

***Seal*:—Same as in No. 11.**

The chosen of the compeers and contemporaries, worthy of favour and obligation, RAI RAI SINGH, being specialised for, and elevated by, the Imperial Graces, should know, that it has so reached the (royal) ears of honour and glory that the imprudent Dalpat, through his total *ignobility and ill-luck*, is rough and excessive (in his dealing) with him, (Rai Singh) and consequently, he (Rai Singh) has led an army against, and besieged him.

Whereas our generous temper does not tolerate, that any son should be so (disgracefully) disposed to his own father, it occurred to our mind, the abode of the manifestations of the (Divine) Grace, that we should appoint (our) victorious armies to punish and chastise him in such a way, as to be an examplary warning for all the imprudent (people).

But as his (Rai Singh's) representation, regarding this matter, had not been received in the Court, it again struck to (our) glorious mind, that it might, perhaps, turn out to be false. Therefore we deferred the despatch of the victorious armies.

If, in fact, this be happened, and that imprudent (Dalpat) be bent upon (mischief), he (R. S.) should, on the (very) day (he receives this Firman), despatch his representation, describing the facts (therein), so that we may despatch the armies from the exalted court, and order them to march on those frontiers to meet him, and to frustrate (take out his life out of him) his objects by inflicting a crushing defeat upon him.

We have commissioned the descendant of the great and dignified nobles Bahauddaula to elevate and bring that

worthy of favours (to the Court), but his coming has been delayed for a few days due to the infirmity of illness. He was also (ordered) to report about that matter, so that, the mandate, to be obeyed by the world, be issued in his name, (to the effect) that he may bring that worthy of regards (Rai Singh) along with him in the exalted and illustrious Court.

It is necessary, that he (Rai Singh) should always be confident of the Imperial favours to be inclined to his affairs

D/Aban, 2

Raiab-ul-Murajjab, 1015 A. H.

November, 1607.

Old No. 21. *New No. 20.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

SOORAJ SINGH, son of the pride of his peers, Rai Rai Singh, being hopeful (of the Imperial favours) should know, that Dalpat has attained the good fortune of kissing the ground, and that, there is (now) no reason of his (Suraj Singh's) remaining and staying there.

Therefore, the exalted mandate, proper to be obeyed has received the honour of being issued, that he should, with full confidence, proceed to the Court, the asylum of the world, on the (very) day (he receives this order).

It is necessary, that, acting in accordance with the most holy and most eminent order (of His Majesty), he should not evade it, and should regard Iwaz as messenger entrusted with this mission.

He should regard it as his duty.

D/14th Shahryur, 3.
August, 1608.

Old No. 22. *New No. 21.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The pride of the peers and equals, worthy of favours and obligation, RAI RAI SINGH, being distinguished by, and hopeful of the manifold royal graces, should know that, as a token of full Imperial regards, we are sending for his elevation the private royal robe, per Sarangdev, the Khawas (trustworthy servant), one of the most confidential Khawases of His Holy Majesty.

It is necessary, that he should spare no pains in attaching his sincerity, unity of purpose (in maintaining forces), devotion to, and union and concord with all the members of the daily increasing Empire, in up-rooting and annihilating those accursed (enemies); because after the completion of the expedition, we shall, God wishing, on the recommendation and pleasure of the dignified and glorious prince, honour him (R.S.) with every kind of (royal) favour and regard in such a way as would lead to his rise in position and grade.

He should not evade or oppose this order, and should regard it as his duty.

D/ 7th Farwardin, 5.
March, 1610.

God is Great

Old No. 23. *New No. 22.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

FIRMAN OF THE FATHER OF THE VICTORIOUS, MOHD. NOORUDDIN, JAHANGIR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The chosen of the peers and equals, worthy of the Imperial favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished with, and hopeful for the royal regards and complaisances, should know, that the detailed reports of his exertions and the fight with the black-faced (disgraceful) and unfortunate Dalpat, the defeat of the said wretched, and the capture of his elephants have been brought to the notice of the *curtain-keepers* of the threshold of grandeur and glory (i. e. His Majesty himself), and (this fact) has added much to our pleasure and his praise. At present we are (pleased) to send, for his glorification, a private robe (of honour), per Jamal Mohd. as a reward of his meritorious services, and (also) to bestow upon him all the elephants, he has wrested from that evil-natured (Dalpat).

It is necessary, that he should not withhold his hands from him, till he delivers his head, or himself in fetters (lit. tied hands and feet) to the sublime Court. He should be hopeful, that, if this fidelity of his shall be carried into full effect, he would be distinguished and elevated by various kinds of blandishments.

He should not evade or disobey this order, and should regard it as his duty.

D/2nd Bahman-8.
January, 1613.

Old No. 24. *New No. 23.*

PRINCE KHURRAM (SHAHJAHAN)

Seal :—**Shah-e-Khurram son of Jahangir, son of King Akbar, has bright hopes in the favours of Eternity, and the Divine graces.**

MANDATE OF SULTAN KHURRAM, SON OF MOHD. NOOR-UD-DIN JAHANGIR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE

The pride of the clans and nobles, RAJA SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished by the Imperial favours, should know, that it has reached (our) exalted notice, that recently, there had been contentions and disputes about the boundary-line of the Parganas of Sirsa and Bhatner.

The son of Rai Bharat Chand, with Sundar Dass, the tax-collector of Sirsa, in obedience to the all-binding (Royal) orders, obeyed by the world, and exalted of solar height and like the sun of universal sway (lit. Jahangir's), having called together the people of the neighbourhood, has defined the limit and the boundary-line ; and the son of Rai Bharat Chand, recovering the due revenues of the lands (situated in) the Pargana of Sirsa from Salim, Bahara and Bahadur Joya (name of clan), who had taken possession (of the said lands), has handed it over to Sundar Dass, the Karori (tax-collector) of Sirsa, and has fixed the boundary-lines properly.

Now, as the said Pargana has been conferred upon that pride of the nobles (Raja Suraj Singh) as a Jagir, it is necessary , that he should, recovering the due revenues of these lands from those people, give the same to Nauroz Beg, the Karori (tax-collector) of Sirsa.

He should arrange it in such a way, that the whole of the government money is recovered from them, and nothing of it remains with them.

He should regard care in this respect.

D/ 15 Farwardin, 9.
26th March, 1614.

Old No. 25. *New No. 21.*

Seal :—**Same as in No. 11.**

The chosen of the peers and equals, worthy of Imperial favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being consoled by, and hoping for the Royal graces, should know, that the contents of the representation, recently despatched by him to the Court, the asylum of the world, have come to the exalted and sacred notice.

(The reply) to his statement, that the son of Dalpat is amidst the Kachhwahas (is), that before the receipt of his (Suraj Singh's) representation, an exalted order, worthy of being submitted to, had received the honour of being issued, and the glory of being despatched in the name of Rajah Man Singh urging upon him to deliver him (the son of Dalpat) to the Royal Court.

As regards his own (Suraj Singh's) writing, that he has captured seven of the ladies of Dalpat's (harem), he is ordered to send them all, with the younger daughter of Dalpat, on the (very) day (when he receives this patent), escorted by persons of his confidence and trust, to our Court of heavenly grandeur.

He should not evade or disobey this order, and should regard it as his duty.

D/ 6th Urdi Bahisht, 9.
April, 1614.

Old No. 26. *New No. 25.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—Same as in No. 11.

The chosen of the peers and equals and worthy of Imperial favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished by and hoping for the royal regards, should know, that a large number of the tenants and cultivators of the pargana of Narmar, having come to the Court, the asylum of the world, complained and called for justice (alleging) that Raghunath, the Rathore, Sudarshan, Gokal Das, Bhagwan, Qawi, the Afghan, and Hussain, the Qiyam Khani have taken possession of fifty-two villages of their territory, and have realised twenty-four lacs of 'Dam' and are after plundering and killing those people.

The order of Jahangir (lit. of universal sway), obeyed by the world, and proper to be submitted to has received the honour of being issued and the eminence of being published (to the effect), that he (Suraj Singh) should investigate in this matter, and if it turns out to be true, he should inflict severe punishment and chastisement on those tyrrant rebels, and should restore these villages and the misappropriated products thereof, to the (original) owners, after recovering (the villages etc.) from them (the rebels).

He should (also) populate the tenants and peasants in their proper places.

Believing great care to be imperative in this respect, he should not disobey the order.

He should regard it as his duty.

D/ 1st of Khwardad, 9.
May, 1614.

Old No. 27.

New No. 26.

JAHANGIR

Seal:— **Same as in No. 11.**

The chosen of the peers and grandees, worthy of Imperial favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being comforted by and hoping for the royal graces, should know, that it has so reched (our) ears of dignity and glory, that Gokul, Sudarsan, Raghunath and a number of other rebellious and seditious Kanwars, have realised a sum of Rs. 30,000/-, that belonged to the exalted Imperial estate, from Dalpat, the accursed, and after seizing the property and belongings of the inhabitants of the pargana Lunian and its invirons, with great force and extortion, have depopulated their villages.

Therefore, an order, necessary to be obyed, has also been issued in the name of Hashim Beg Khusti, for the admonition and punishment of the rebels. It is necessary, that he (Suraj Singh) working in perfect concord with him, should recover the Imperial money and the dues of the people from them, and should expel them (from the territory) having chastised and punished those wretched (people) in such a way as to serve an exemplary warning to all the rebels and insurgents, so that the people being safe and secure against their further encroachments and disturbances, should attend to the affairs of agriculture and habitation in comfort and confidence.

Regarding great care as imperative in this respect, he should in no way evade or disobey this order and should consider it as his duty.

D/ 5th Amardad..........9.
July. 1614.

God is Great

Old No. 28. *New No. 27.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The chosen of the peers and equals, worthy of Imperial favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH being hopeful for the royal regards should know, that it has so reached the notice of those standing (at) the foot of the throne of royalty and glory that Keshu Biloch has, in these days, severely chastised and punished Chandra Bhan, the thief, the rebel and the robber, and that the said accursed, fleeing from him, has entered the territory of that worthy of favours (Rai Suraj Singh).

The exalted order is issued, that instantly, on the receipt of the sublime mandate, he should appoint some men to pursue that accursed in such a way, as not to allow him the opportunity of drinking water, or winking his eye, till, either he is captured; or is expelled from those territories. The arrest, capture or slaughter of that vagabond would be a commendable act on his (Suraj Singh's) part.

He should not evade this order and should regard it as his duty.

D/ 31, Amardad............9.
July, 1614.

God is Great

Old No. 30. *New No. 28.*

JAHANGIR

Oeal:— Same as in No. 11.

The chosen of the peers and equals, worthy of imperial favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH, distinguished by, and hoping for, the royal graces, should know, that Mehta Lakhmi Chand is wanted in the Court, the asylum of the world.

The Imperial (lit. Jahangir's or of worldwide sway) order, obeyed by the world, and exalted like the heavens, has received the honour of being issued, and the dignity of being passed, that he (Rai Suraj Singh) should instantly deliver him (Mehta Lakhmi Chand) to the exalted Court on the (very) day, when he receives the auspicious mandate, proper to be submitted to even if he (S. S.) has some urgent work with him; so that, after he had remained in the service of the curtain-keepers of the threshold of dignity and glory (i.e. H.M.) we would allow him to return to him, if he be wanted there.

It has reached (our) sacred notice, that he (S. S.) has managed the thoroughfares splendidly, and has acquitted himself of the onerous duties of that place agreeable to (our) wishes. This fact of his meritorious services has added much to our pleasure. He should, therefore, make greater efforts than before in populating and inhabiting (the places) and in safeguarding the thoroughfares.

He should not evade or oppose this order and should regard it as his duty.

D/4th Mihr Elahi..........9.
September, 1614.

God is Great

Old No. 29. *New No. 29.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

No sooner, the chosen of the peers and equals, worthy of the royal favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH, distinguished by and hoping for the Imperial graces, acquires the knowledge of the contents of the sublime and worth-obeying decree of Jahangir (lit. worldwide sway), than he should send the wordly property and belongings of Dalpat, which he has with him, per his trustworthy and reliable men to the Arsh-resembling Court.

When Dalpat has got the condign punishment of his misdeeds and (evil) doings, it is unreasonable to keep his men under arrest. (Hence) the exalted order has been issued, that he should let them go, after liberating them from the prison.

Believing care as necessary in this respect, he should not evade or disobey this order, and should regard it as his duty.

D/ 2nd Aban Elahi, 9.
October, 1614.

Old No. 31. *New No. 30.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The chosen of the peers and equals and worthy of the Imperial favours, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished by, and hoping for the royal regard, should know, that we have delivered Har Ram Khawas (attendant on the King's person) from the Arsh-resembling Court, to call him (RAI SURAJ SINGH).

It is necessary that when the above-mentioned (Har Ram) reaches there, and he (Suraj Singh) receives the knowledge of the contents of Jahangir's sublime order, worthy of being obeyed, he should proceed towards the steps of the Arsh-like throne, and should exalt himself with the honour of attendance and kissing the ground.

And whereas, he is entrusted with (the duty of) recovering the sum of thirty thousand rupees from Gokul, Sudarshan and other Rajputs, on Dalpat's account, he should appoint men to recover that sum from them. This would be the premium of his meritorious services.

He should not evade or disobey the orders. He should regard it as his duty.

D/ 9th Bahman Mahe-Elahi, 9.
January, 1615.

God is Great

Old No. 33. *New No. 31.*

JAHANGIR

Seal of Prince Khurram **(In the form of couplet).**

"God bestowed prosperity, victory, dignity and glory, from the Eternity, to Prince Khurram, son of Emperor Jahangir, son of Akbar Badshah."

MANDATE OF SULTAN KHURRAM, SON OF MOHAMMAD NOORS-UD-DIN JAHANGIR SON OF AKBAR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The pride of the peers and equals, worthy of favours and obligation, RAJA SURAJ SINGH, being chosen for, and elevated by the manifold royal regards, should know that the representation, delivered by him to the dignified Imperial Court, has been brought to the exalted and sublime notice (of His Majesty), through those standing in His Majesty's Council (Court).

Whereas it was brimming with the sincerity of devotion and faithfulness of that worthy of favours (SURAJ SINGH), it attracted the notice of the (royal) mind, the observer of the spiritual world.

As to what he had written about the reception of the auspicious Imperial retinue, (he is informed) that a fresh order to call him will be issued, when we encamp at Burhanpur with dignity and glory, and then he may proceed to kiss the ground.

It is necessary, that being careful about the duties of *Thana* entrusted to him, he should remain hopeful for the royal favours.

D/ 5th Asfandarmuz Elahi, 11.
February, 1616.

God is Great.

Old No. 32. *New No. 32.*

JAHANGIR

Seal of Prince Khurram:—**In the form of couplet (Shahjahan)**

"The glorious Prince Khurram-e-Ghazi, (the hero) is always elevated due to the favours of Jahangir, (his father)."

MANDATE OF SULTAN KHURRAM, SON OF MOHAMMAD NOOR-UD-DIN JAHANGIR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The chosen of the compeers and equals, worthy of favours and obligation, RAJA, SURAJ SINGH, being glorified and elevated by the Imperial favours and royal regards, should acknowledge that the representation, sent by him to the Exalted Court, has reached the notice (of His Majesty) through the attendants at the feet of the Imperial Throne.

The happiness and pleasure, evinced by him on (the occasion of) the turning of the exalted and victory-marked ensigns of the conquerer of the world to his territory, being known to the world-adorning mind, held to a further increase in (our) favours and graces on that worthy of patronage, (RAJA SURAJ SINGH).

We shall elevate and distinguish him by surrounding him with the Imperial favours and regards, when we reach there with dignity, glory and auspiciousness, and he is exalted and honoured by the good fortune of kissing the stirrup.

D/ 2nd Amardad Ilahi 11.
July, 1616.

God is Great.

Old No. 34. *New No. 33.*

Seal:—**Same as in No. 33.**

THE EXALTED ORDER OF PRINCE KHURRAM, SON OF ABDUL MUZZAFFAR (THE FATHER OF THE VICTORIOUS) MOHAMMAD NOOR-UD-DIN JAHANGIR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The Pride of the peers and nobles, worthy of favours and obligation, RAI SURAJ SINGH BHURTIYA, being elevated by, and proud of the daily-increasing royal regards and graces, should know, that, whereas, the pargana of *Pahlodi* has now been annexed to the Exalted royal estates, and included in the Khalsa Mahals (Private estate of the King), we commit it to the charge, and under the management of the leader of the nobles and peers, the best of the glorious contemporaries, worthy of manifold regards and obligations, the support of the Empires (RAJA SURAJ SINGH).

It is necessary, that the said worthy of favours, regarding the said Pargana as attached to the Imperial Khalsa (Private estate of the King), should issue strict orders to his men and agents, that none of them should interfere in (lit. go round) the said pargana and its villages.

If, accidentally, some one would act contrarily to the sacred Imperial orders, he would incur the (royal) anger and reproof.

Regarding utmost care and injunction as imperative in this respect, he should not evade the orders.

D/ 22nd Khwardad Elahi, 12.
May, 1617.

God is Great

Old No. 37.

New No. 34.

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 35.**

EDICT OF SULTAN KHURRAM SHAHJAHAN, ABDUL MUZAFFAR MOHAMMAD NOOR-UD-DIN JAHANGIR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The agents of the pride of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of favours and obligation, RAJA SURAJ SINGH should acknowledge, that it has so reached the sacred, sublime and exalted notice through the contents of the petitions of the Karori and the Faujdar of the Pargana of Tahara, that the tenants of some of the villages of the said Pargana have migrated into the villages of the Parganas of Bhatinda and that they (agents) have given them shelter, and have not surrendered (them) to the Karori and the Faujdar

It is necessary, that as soon as they receive the honour of the knowledge and information of the contents of the glorious and auspicious mandate, they should not detain a single individual of the Pargana of Tahara in that Mahal.

If this case is once again forwarded to the Exalted and elevated Imperial notice, it would incur royal anger and reproof.

Dy 13th, Dai Elahi, 12, November, 1617.

God is Great

Old No. 35. *New No. 35.*

Seal:—**God made Prince Khurram, son of Emperor Jahangir, son of Akbar Badshah, the ruler of the world, and bestowed on him the exalted glory and the Crown.**

MANDATE TO BE OBEYED BY THE WORLD, OF SHAHJAHAN, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

The best of the high-born Rajahs, the leader of the dignified Rais, the pride of the clans and peers, the descendant of the grandees and nobles, worthy of manifold graces, deserving the Imperial favours, the support of the Empire, without fraud and deception (sincere), RAO SURAT SINGH, being glorified by the unlimited royal graces, should know, that the fact about the sincerity of devotion and fidelity of that descendant of the nobles, (RAO SURAT SINGH), have been brought to the notice of those, standing at the feet of Arsh-like throne (i. e. His Majesty), by the letter, which he had recently written to the pillar of the chosen sincere, the chosen of the devoted servants, worthy of unending favours, deserving the unlimited graces, the hero, the expert, the trusty, Wazir Khan, and also from the letter written to the chosen of the equals, the unique and the worthy. Our royal favours on him, though already being much on that chosen of the contemporaries, have become more.

It is necessary that regarding himself as one of our best attendants, he should try harder than before in (performing) the necessary rights of devotion and adherence to the Empire.

As a reward of his sincerity of devotion, truth of will, and the services rendered, he would be, in the near future, elevated, like his father (if God willing), with various kinds of favours and regards, and would be raised above his contemporaries to an extent as to be an object of envy to all his equals.

Regarding it as his duty, he should not disobey it, and should believe our royal favours as daily increasing on him.

D/ 15th Zil Hijj (1026) A H.
15th December, 1617.

God is Great

Old No. 36. *New No. 36.*

JAHANGIR

(NURJAHAN)

Seal of Nurjahan:—**(In the form of couplet).**

> "By the light of the sun (or love) of Jahangir—and the Divine Grace the Signet of Nurjahan has illumined the world like moon"

The chosen of the peers, worthy of favours and obligation RAJA SURAT SINGH, hoping for the sublime favours, should know that a sum of money, according to the bonds, is due, to Kishandas and Baroman his son, the treasurer of Her Majesty, and keeps it (the sum) with his uncle Sultan Rathore.

If so, as the aforesaid Rathore is in his (Surat Singh's) service, he (Surat Singh) is ordered to pay off the said debts (which the said Rathore owes, according to the legal bonds, to the said Kishan Dass and Baroman), from his own estate, to their (Kishan Das and Baroman's) people (relatives) and to deduct the same from his (Rathore's) salary, (lit. substance money).

He should not disobey the orders, and should regard it as his duty.

D/ 10th Azar Elahi......12.
December, 1617.

God is Great

Old No. 37. *New No. 37.*

SEAL OF NOORJAHAN

Ganga Bai, being hopeful for the exalted favours, should know, that it has just now reached our eminent notice, that the village of Oodey Singh, son of Raja Dalpat Singh, being attacked, Haya and Mohan have been done to death, and their relatives been confined. An attestation (signed by a body of people), sealed by Hashim, the wearied messenger and Mohammed Naqi, has been delivered to (our) Court. Such matters are very bad and undesirable.

Therefore, she should, on being informed of the contents of this Majestic order, take them out of the confinement, send (them) to the Court, and should not hereafter attempt to go near that village.

She should not evade this order and should regard it her duty.

D/ 2nd Shaharyur, 14.
August, 1619.

God is Great

Old No. 38. *New No. 38.*

JAHANGIR

Seal.—**Same as in No. 37.**

The choice of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of favours and obligation, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being proud of, and glorified by the Royal regards and boons, should acknowledge, that on Friday, the 14th of Dai, 15, corresponding to the last day of the month of Muharram 1030, A.H., the slaves of His Majesty, the asylum of the Caliphate, with Alexander's grandeur, the shadow of God, (i.e. H.M. Jahangir) and the Imperial attendants (i.e. Shahjahan), left Lahore with auspiciousness victory and glory.

And in the same auspicious hour, the slaves of the Exalted Imperial Court (i.e. H.M. Jahangir), in token of their great regard and favour allowed us to leave earlier.

On Monday, the 24th of Dai, corresponding to the 10th of Safar, which is the date of writing this favour-titled mandate, the auspicious Imperial retinue has encamped with glory at Nikodar. We are marching with full speed and expedition to his territories.

He should soon expect the arrival of the victory-marked Imperial standards, with complete equipments of the Army, the retinue, the great treasury and other State paraphernalia.

God willing, we shall chastise and punish those accursed, who have, breaking their words, deviated from the path of obedience and submission, in a way as to serve as an exemplary warning to all the perfidious persons, and the people of the world (shall) know what sort of punishment is inflicted upon all those who tread the path of opposition to the dignified state and exalted Government, and how misfortune creeps into their affairs.

It is necessary that, comprising his mind on all scores, he should make his best exertions and utmost efforts in guarding that country and chastising the accursed (rebels), till the world-conquering standards reach those territories. He should be hoping for our ungrudged and liberal royal favours, because on reaching there, he would be elevated and distinguished by various kinds of boons and regards, according to the services and exertions rendered or being rendered, by that Pick of the peers (Rai Suraj Singh).

It must be known to that worthy of favours that our Imperial Majesty regard him as our most useful and faithful confederate.

It is necessary, that, believing our royal favours attending upon his affairs, he should not evade the order.

D/ 24th of Dai, Elahi Year, 15.
From

Nikodar.
4th January, 1620.

Old No. 39. **God is Great** New No. 39.

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 37.**

The pride of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of favours and obligation, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being honoured and distinguished by the Imperial regards and benevolences, should acknowledge, that on Sunday, the 10th of Asfandarmuz, the day of our auspicious lunar weighment, the elevated and world-conquering Imperial standards were gloriously pitched on the bank of the river Chambal.

It has been so resolved in the mind (of His Majesty), the observer of the spiritual regions, that leaving the dignified princes, the arsenals and all other luggage and equipage at Ujjain, we should march alone with such a (speed) as the precincts of Burhanpur, may (God willing) become the pitching ground of the dignified and glorious (royal) camps on the auspicious and world illuminating day, the Nauroz. We shall halt there for a day or two, for the equipment of our men in that province, after which, we shall, without delay or hesitation turn to chastise and castigate the faithless and imprudent rebels and seditionists.

It is necessary, that the said worthy of favours (S. Singh) should be ready and equipped, with his forces, that he may, without any delay, join our triumphant royal retinue from that place. He should spare no pains in, and miss no opportunity of punishing and correcting the rebels and of displaying his sincerity and devotion.

The efforts and devotion of the said worthy of favours (as communicated to us) by the right hand of the Caliphate, have added to our real pleasure.

God willing, he would be elevated by various kinds of regards and favours, in lieu of those services and efforts he would render after our reaching those territories.

Composing his mind on all scores, he should believe our victorious Imperial retinue to have reached there shortly.

D/ 10th Isfandarmuz, 15.
February, 1620.

Old No. 40. *New No. 40.*

JAHANGIR

Seal :—**Same as in No. 11.**

The pick of the contemporaneous peers, worthy of favours and obligation, RAI SURAJ SINGH Bankri (Bikaneri) being honoured by the excessive Royal boons, should acknowledge that the facts about his exertions, devotions, and ambition for action have been brought to the notice of the world-adorning (royal) mind, through the contents of the despatches of the support of the daily-increasing realm, the trustworthy (servant) of the Eternal Empire, the Tutor, the devoted and loyal servant, Khan-e-Khanan, the Commander-in-Chief, and this fact led to an increase of Royal regards in his favour.

He would be, in the near future, honoured and elevated in lieu of his meritorious services, sincerity and devotion.

He should, with a cool mind, try harder than before, and exert himself to the utmost in discharging the necessary duties of devotion, and should be hopeful for the Imperial favours.

He should regard it as his duty.

D/ 14th Asfandarmuz.........15.
February, 1620.

God is Great

Old No. 41. *New No. 41.*

JAHANGIR

Seal :—**Same as in No. 35.**

The pride of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of favours and obligations, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being honoured and distinguished by the Imperial regards and respect, should acknowledge, that in these days with victory in the wake, the happy news of the victory of Khirki (a place somewhere near Bombay), achieved by the help of the Divine Grace, the auspicious regards of the slaves of His Majesty (i. e. His Majesty himself) the Asylum of the Caliphate, the shadow of of God, the daily-increasing Imperial glory and by the efforts of the devoted, experienced and diligent servants, has been brought to the sacred and exalted notice of (His Majesty) from the despatches of the essence of the faithful, the devoted, the pick of the faithful friends of the State and the pillar of the Empire, Darab Khan, and from the journal of the transactions of the forces.

We offered thanks to the Real Benefactor (God) for a sublime gift like this that such a grand victory and great triumph, which may be a harbinger to fresh victories, has been achieved so successfully and in so short a time.

Bravo for that pride of the peers (Rai Suraj Singh), and may the Divine blessings be upon him, in that he has done all what was necessary for his heroism, fidelity, exertion and devotion. God willing, after the completion of the illustrious victory he would be elevated by various kinds of excellences.

It is necessary, he should try his utmost, as done hither-tofore in defeating the cursed enemy, pursuing the wretched and conquering those parts.

He should behave in such a way as to please the said pillar of the Empire (Darab Khan), with his exquisite services and exertions; because he (Suraj Singh) would be honoured by increase in his mansab or any other favour, which that choice of the sincere would recommend him for.

D/ 28th Urdi Bihisht, 16.
April, 1621.

God is Great

Old No. 44. *New No. 42.*

JAHANGIR

Seal of Shahryar:—**(In the form of couplet).**

"The Divine Grace has bestowed the Signet of dignity and glory to Shahryar, son of Jahangir Shah, son of Akbar Shah".

The pick of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of favours and obligations, SURAJ SINGH of Bikaner, being glorified by, and hoping for the sacred and celebrated favours, should acknowledge that the representation, which he had despatched, as a token of sincerity and devotion, has been received, and its contents have been brought to the world-adorning mind (of His Majesty).

It is necessary, that on the (very) day he is informed of the contents of this Exalted order, he should leave for service with all hopes, taking with him proper forces and equipment.

God willing, after his (offering the) salutation, we shall accede to and fulfil every desire or aspiration, he may have got.

He should not disregard this order.

D/15th Bahman, 17.
January, 1622.

God is Great

Old No. 42. *New No. 43.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:— **Same as in No. 11.**

The choice of the equals and peers, RAI SURAJ SINGH, son of RAI RAI SINGH, being honoured by the Imperial favours should acknowledge that before this an exalted and auspicious mandate to call him (to the Court) has been issued (*to the effect*), that he should instantly present himself in the Exalted Court.

Now, the banners of dignity and glory are proceeding (lit. have inclined) towards the Capital of Lahore, from the heart-alluring territory of Kashmere.

For further emphasizing (this order) we have appointed the trusted devotee Raja Sarang Dev as a Sazawal (messenger) and have sent him hither.

It is necessary, that on the (very) day he receives the honour of the knowledge of the contents of this dignified order, he should start at once for the Court, the asylum of the World, and should admit of no delay or negligence, in any case. He should regard great expedition and haste as necessary in coming back, and should think it as his duty.

D/14th Shaharyar ... 17. August, 1622.

(POSTSCRIPT ON THE MARGIN)

God is Great

Afterwards, Malukshah, his son was appointed.

God is Great

Old No. 45. *New No. 44.*

JAHANGIR

Seal :— **Same as in No. 37.**

The choice of the contemporaneous peers, worthy of favours and obligations, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being honoured and glorified by the royal complaisances, should acknowledge, that the representation, delivered by him to the Imperial Court, has reached the eminent place of perusal.

He had written (therein) that he had received a messenger with the glorious mandate, summoning that pride of the peers (SURAJ SINGH) to the Exalted Court, and that, he would do whatever orders were issued to him in that respect.

The exalted and eminent order has (now) received the honour of being issued (to the effect) that, whereas, he has been appointed to serve in the thana of Jalnapur, that is near to Amber, his leaving that place is not advisable.

And we, with dignity and glory, have despatched a note to that effect to the Slaves of His Majesty with Soloman's dignity, the Asylum of Caliphate, and in the near future another order, obeyed by the world, would be issued in reply to our despatch, that the said choice of the peers (R. S. SINGH) remain as usual in charge of that thana.

He should, as heretofore, remain in charge of the said thana, and should not go to the Exalted Court. If he goes (to the Court), his native Jagir would be transferred from him, and he would be incurring various kinds of displeasures and reproofs.

Believing utmost care as imperative in this respect, he should not evade the order.

D/ 6th Zee-Quada ... 1031.
13th September, 1622.

Old No. 43. *New No. 45.*

JAHANGIR

PRINCE KHURRAM

Seal:—**Same as in No. 37.**

The faithful ones, observing the good faith of fidelity, the well-wishing confederates, worthy of favours and countenance, RAI SURAJ SINGH, Girdhar, Ishar Dyal, Hirdey Ram and Mukand having received the honour of being glorified, and the dignity of being encouraged (by the Imperial condescensions), according to their respective merits, should know, that now the worth-obeying edicts, summoning the (said) well-wishers (to the Court) have been brought by Maluk Shah, the Chief of Mewars, from the Exalted Court.

Whereas, we with prosperity and glory, have reserved those sincere ones for the important services in the thanas of the Deccan; therefore, we forward them the exalted Firmans (edicts) per Shah Mohammad, a servant of the exalted Imperial Court.

It is necessary, that those well-wishers (SURAJ SINGH etc.) should deliver their representations, in reply to these 'Firmans' to us, per the said Shah Muhammad, that we may hand over the same to Maluk Shah and send him back to the Exalted Court.

They should also send their Sazawals (messengers) separately to the exalted Royal Court, with their despatches on the same subject.

The contents of the despatches of those well-wishers should be this:—

"Whereas the servants of the Exalted Court of the glorious, victorious and triumphant King (i.e. Prince

Khurram) have appointed us on (some) important posts in the thanas of this Suba (province), and believing the welfare of the State and the good of the government in our remaining here, they have sent the best of the faithful. 'Allami Afzal Khan' to the Arsh-resembling Court; theretore we are staying here, till we receive the reply to our representations."

Regarding our royal favours aud condescensions to be as complete on them, they should be hopeful for various kinds of other regards.

D/ 21st Aban Elahi...17.
9th Muharram 1032 A. H.
14th October, 1622.

God is Great

Old No. 47. *New No. 46.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The pride of the peers and equals, worthy of regards and ligation, RAJA SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished by d hopeful for the excessive Imperial boons, should acknowlge, that as a token of great condescension we are (pleased) send, for his elevation and honour, a winter KHILAT (robe) r Muttalib.

It is necessary, that he should be zealously discharging the ties entrusted to him; and should not deviate from the words d orders of the highborn and glorious Prince and those of e right hand of the eminent Caliphate, Munarizuddin ahabat Khan, and (in doing so), he should be hopeful for ther Royal regards, according to his services, sincerity and votion.

He should not disobey the orders.

D/ 26th Isfandarmuz Elahi, 18.
February, 1623.

God is Great

Old No. 46. *New No. 47.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 44.**

The chosen of the contemporaneous peers and equals, worthy of regards and obligation, RAJA SUR, being consoled by, and hoping for the Imperial condescensions, should acknowledge that Behzad and Allauddin, when coming from Sirsa, lodged a complaint in the Court, (alleging) that Askaran, Kesho Das and others of the Kandlot and Joya clans of the pragana of Bhatner, had raided their villages, and having murdered Rai Jallu and others, and expelled the inhabitants of some twelve villages, had looted the belongings and cattle of the said villages.

If it be a fact, (then) it is necessary, that he (RAJA SUR) should punish and oblige them to restore whatever property they have looted, to the owners. He should not allow any body to tyrannize over them.

He should not evade this order, and should regard it as his duty.

D/ 17th Tir Elahi, 18.
June, 1623.

God is Great

Old No. 43. *New No. 48.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The choice of the contemporaneous peers and equals, worthy of regards and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being elevated by and hopeful for the Imperial benediction, should know that the facts about his faithfulness to the Government, meritorious services, and the exertions, which he had to undergo in this rainy season to present himself before our fortunate son at Allahabas (Allahabad) have been brought to the exalted notice, from the despatches of the honoured, the revered, the dutiful, the successful, the powerful, the victorious, the fortunate, the coolness of the eye of prosperity and glory, the whiteness on the forehead of greatness and grandeur, the rising place (of the sun) of Divine graces, the object of the favours of the shadow of God, the ornamental head-line of the mandate of felicity, the title of the preface of auspiciousness, the sun of the sky of justice and success, the star in the constellation of grandeur and royalty, the pearl of the diadem of the Great Kingdom, the true offspring of the Caliphate, chosen for the bounties of the Potent King (God), the high-born and dignified lord, the exalted and the high-starred prince, Parwez, and those of the right-hand of the great countries, the pillar of the exalted Caliphate, the support of the victorious Empire, the arm of the eminent Government, the knower of the secrets of the realm, the guardian of statutes of justice, the leader of the elevated Khans (Chiefs), the pillar of the fortune-marked followers, Mubarizuddin Mahabat Khan.

It served as a great recommendation in favour of that worthy of condescensions (SURAT SINGH). May the (Divine) blessings be upon his devoted and meritorious services; because he has been, and is, doing his utmost in discharging his duties with all sincerity, devotion and fidelity.

God willing, he would, by Imperial favours, receive honour and elevation to a degree as to become an object of envy to all his peers.

Whereas, the whole of the exalted will and intention is bent upon uprooting that unfortunate, it is necessary that he (SURAT SINGH), with other faithful servants, should do his best in repelling and removing that ungrateful and unfortunate, and thus, should, once more look honourable before the auspicious and exalted eye (of His Majesty).

Always seeking after the pleasure of the glorious son, and the right arm of the Caliphate, he should think of their thankfulness or complaint respecting him as effective, and should know for certain that every thing they would ask for that well-wisher of the Empire (SURAT SINGH), would be (readily) granted.

He should believe of the victory, marked also to have reached there, with dignity and glory, in the near future.

D/ 24th Murded, Elahi......19.
July, 1624.

Old No. 49. *New No. 49.*

JAHANGIR

Seal :—**Same as in No. 11.**

The pick of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of favours and obligation, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished by, and hopeful for the Imperial regards, should acknowledge, that the facts about the war with, and the defeat and flight of the unfortunate, and about the efforts and sacrifices made by the servants of the Court, have been brought to the sacred notice, from the contents of the despatches of the exalted, the honoured, the dutiful, the succeesful, the powerful, the victorious, the triumphant, the fortunate, the coolnees of the eye of prosperity and glory, the whiteness of the forehead of grandeur and dignity, the pearl of the Crown of the Great Empire, the rising place of (the sun of) the Divine graces, the worthy (true) son of the magnificient Caliphate, the object of the lights of the favours of the shadow of God (the King), the ornamental heading of the mandate of liberality, the head-line of the preface of auspiciousness, the bright star in the constellation of grandeur and success, the pearl of the casket of worth and fortune, the high-born lord, the elevated and auspicious prince, chosen for the bounties of the Powerful King (God), Prince Parwez, and those of the prop of the State and rule, the pillar of the Caliphate and government, the support of the eminent Empire, the Council of the dignified Caliphate of the Khaqan (the monarch), the trustee of the exalted grandeur of the King, the solver of the intricacies of faith and government, the leader of the armies in the battle-field of victory and success, the drawn sword in the royal hands (arms), the burnished spear in the enemy-destroying battle-field, the pride of the devoted heroes, the essence of the life-sacrificing loyal servants, the treasurer of the royal secrets, the knower of the Imperial mind, the pick of the leaders of the assembly of reality

(spirituality), the choice of the intimates of the holy place of uniqueness, the lord of pomp and glory, worthy of honour and respects, well-versed in the secrets of the Kingdom the guardian of the statutes of justice, the foremost of the dignified and exalted Khans (Chiefs), the pillar of the glorious and victorious followers, Mubarizuddin Khane-e-Khanan Bahadur.

It has renewed the Imperial pleasure in his (SURAJ SINGH'S) favour. May the blessings (of God) be upon his devoted and meritorious services.

We are sending the horse and "Khilaat" (robe of honour) per Raja Zorawan for his elevation.

It is necessary, that regarding royal favours always inclined towards his affairs, he should consider the good will of the glorious prince as that of our exalted self.

D/ 14th Aban Elahi, 19.
October, 1624.

God is Great

Old No. 53.

New No. 50.

JAHANGIR

The choice of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of condescensions and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, hoping for the Imperial regards should know that Fidai Khan, the object of excessive favours, came into the Court, the asylum of the World, and brought to the notice of the facts about the davotion and sincerity of that worthy of favours (S. S.). It has become the cause of pleasure in his favour. Our dignified self regard him as one of the best men of our Exalted Court.

It is necessary, that composing his mind on all scores, he should regard the good will of the high-born and glorious prince as that our exalted self, and should not disregard the counsels and suggestions of that arm of the great Caliphate, the real son and the devoted, Khan-e-Jahan.

He should be hopeful for the Imperial favours according to his devotion and sincerity.

He should not disobey the orders.

D/ 17th Bahman Elahi, 20.
January, 1625.

Old No. 50 *New No. 51.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:— **Same as in No. 11.**

The chosen of the contemporaneous peers and equals and worthy of regards and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being distinguished by and proud of the Imperial complaisances, should acknowledge, that we have, on the exigency of the world-adorning Royal will, elevated the right arm of the great Caliphate, the real devoted son, Khan-e-Jahan, by (the grant of) the exalted mansab of the Tutor to the glorious and victorious prince, and that of the Commander of the victorious armies serving in the Deccan.

It is necessary, that he (SURAT SINGH) should agree with the counsels and suggestions of that leader of the dignified Khans (Chiefs), which would be in preface accordance with our pleasure, and should rely upon them in every way.

Whoever from amongst (our) servants would obey and follow that son (Khan-e-Jahan) submissively, he would be honoured by increasing Imperial favours and regards in the form of the grant of the title, and the addition in his Mansab and Jagir, according to the recommendations of that Pillar of the powerful Realm, but he, who would be incurring his displeasure would be regarded as an offender and sinner, and the first order (we shall issue) would be for his dismissal from Mansab and (the confiscation of) his Jagir.

He should not evade or disobey this order, and should regard it as his duty.

D/7th Tir, 20.
June, 1625.

(MARGINAL POSTSCRIPT)

He (SURAT SINGH) should regard every order, conveyed to him by the devoted servant, Fidai Khan, as from our own auspicious tongue.

A robe for the rainy season, has been bestowed upon him, and is (herewith) despatched.

Old No. 51. *New No. 52.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:— **Same as in No. 11.**

The pick of the contemporaneous peers and worthy of condescensions and obligations, RAI SURAT SINGH, being distinguished by, and hopeful for the Imperial boons, should know, that the Khan-e-Khanan has been ordered to proceed to Bengal on the (very) day, (he receives this order), and the exalted Mansab of the Tutor to the Prince of the inhabitants of the world, and the command of the victorious army has been bestowed upon the right arm of the great Caliphate, the real son and the devoted Khan-e-Jahan.

It is necessary, that he (SURAT SINGH) should, acting upon the exalted orders (of his Majesty), regard the words and Counsels of that pillar of the eminent and exalted Empire as reliable in all matters, and should believe the gratitude and complaint of that son (Khan-e-Jahan) as effective in every way.

He should know it for certain, that if any one, hereafter goes to the house of Khan-e-Khanan, and acts upon his words and an inkling of it reaches our sacred notice, the first order (we shall issue) would be (for) his dismissal from the Jagir and Mansab; and then we shall punish and chastise him in such a way, as to serve as an exemplary warning for all those, who disobey the (royal) orders.

It is necessary, that acting in obedience to the royal mandate, obeyed by the world, and paramount over the Universe, he should not evade or disregard it.

D/6th Shahryur ... 20.
August, 1625.

Old No. 52. *New No. 53.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The choice of the peers and equals and worthy of favours and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being distinguished by and hopeful for the royal complaisances, should acknowledge, that the facts about the devotion and sincerity of that worthy of obligations (RAI SURAT SINGH) have been brought to the exalted notice (of His Majesty). from the contents of the despatch of the deserving of unending favours, Fidai Khan, and (this fact) has been the cause of much pleasure in his favour.

It is necessary, (therefore) that regarding the arm of the great Caliphate, the devoted and real son, Khan-i-Jahan, as the Tutor to the exalted and high-born Prince, and the Commander-in-Chief of the victorious armies, he should exert himself to the utmost in the discharge of his duties.

He should be hoping for the Imperial regards in proportion to his services.

D/3rd Aban...20.
October, 1625.

God is Great.

Old No. 54. *New No. 54.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The choice of the peers and equals, worthy of regards and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH being distinguished by, and hopeful for the Imperial benedictions should know, that the support of the Empire and realm, the pillar of the Caliphate and victory (lit. world-conquering), the prop of the victorious government, the Council of the exalted State of the Monarch, the trustee of the elevated grandeur of the royalty, the solver of the intricate knots of faith and government, the leader of the armies in the battle-fields of victory and success, the drawn sword in the hands of the King, the burnished spear in the enemy-destroying battle-field, the pride of the life-devoting heroes; the pick of the faithful devotees, the treasurer of the royal secrets, the knower of the Imperial mind, the chosen of the leaders of the assembly of Reality (Spirituality), the choice of the intimates in the place of grandeur and pomp, worthy of honour and respect, well-versed in the intricacies of the Empire, the guardian of the statutes of justices, the leader of the eminent and dignified Khans (Chiefs), Mubariz-uddin Mahabat Khan Bahadur, the Commander-in-Chief, came into the Court, the asylum of the World, and attained the fortune and honour of paying his respects.

As a token of perfect kindness and regard, which we had on the affairs of that pillar of the exalted Empire, we have entrusted him with the management of important affairs of the victorious Empire.

The choice of the disciples (Mahabat Khan) brought to the exalted notice many facts about the devotion and fidelity of that quintessence of the equals (SURAT SINGH), and this fact caused the revival of (royal) pleasure in his favour.

He should put in his best efforts in the discharge of the duties of the Empire, with a mind composed on all scores, and should remain hopeful for the Imperial regards in proportion to his sincerity and devotion.

He should not evade or disregard this order.

D/17th Farwardin...21.
20th March, 1626.

Old No. 55. *New No. 55.*

JAHANGIR

The select of the compeers and equals and deserving the condescensions and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being distinguished by and hopeful for the Imperial favours, should know that it has just been brought to the sacred notice that Ambar has died, and a favourable opportunity presented itself.

We issue order (therefore), that as it is the time (for the display) of fidelity, he should, in consonance with other attendants, try his utmost, in uprooting and extirpating the unfortunate, and should regard this as a means of promotion in his rank.

We are sending the sincere, Raja Sarang Dev, without fraud or deception (upright and quibbleless), who is one of our devoted and trustworthy servants, (and as such, his separation from us was impossible), simply because he may impress upon the minds of our servants how much we, with glory and fortune, are absorbed in the conduct of that expedition.

Whatever he says, must be regarded as (uttered) by our sacred tongue, and he should act accordingly.

He should also believe ourselves to have shortly reached Ajmere in safety and auspiciousness.

D/27th Khwardad Elahi...21.
May, 1626.

Old No. 56. *New No. 56.*

JAHANGIR

The chosen of the contemporaneous peers and equals, worthy of regards and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being distinguished by, and hoping for the Imperial favours, should know, that as there was no such person at Multan who could have satisfied (our) mind, and as his home is near Multan, therefore, as a token of favour, we order him to proceed to the Exalted Court on the (very) day he is informed of the contents of this dignified order, in such an expedition that he should neither take water there, nor should even go to his own house

As soon as he would attain the good fortune and honour of presenting himself at the court, we shall, after his (due) elevation, despatch him to Multan.

He should not evade or oppose this order.

D/11th Amardad,... 21.
July, 1626.

(Marginal Postscript)

Whereas, the unfortunate, having surpassed in faithlessness and conceived of the frivolous intentions in his mind, we have, on the exigency of royal (Jahangir's) justice, deputed our illustrious son, Sultan Dawar Bakhsh to take the vengeance of his father's murder by putting that wretched one to sword, and that he should, with the glorious and victorious Prince Shaharyar, and other servants numbering about 20,000 horsemen, attack that rebel, and annihilate him. He should not withhold his hands from him, till that wretched one is made away with and reduced to the black dust.

God is Great

Old No. 57. *New No. 57.*

JAHANGIR

Seal:—**Same as in No. 11.**

The pick of the peers and equals, worthy of regards and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being distinguished by and hoping for the Imperial favours, should know, that whereas, we deputed Mahabat Khan to Thatta against the unfortunate, we order the choice of the peers (SURAT SINGH) that on the (very) day he is informed of the contents of this favour-marked exalted mandate, he should without the least delay and hesitation, leave the place, wherever he might be (at that time), and proceed to Burhanpur; because the presence of such devotees (as SURAT SINGH) is essentially required in that province.

He should not evade or disregard this order.

D/27th Mihr......21.

September, 1626.

Old No. 58. *New No. 58.*

JAHANGIR

Seal :– **Same as in No. 18.**

The deputies of RAJA SURAT SINGH, the choice of his equals, should know that whereas the Royal servants and the Zamindars have been ordered to try their utmost to annihilate the black-faced (wretched) Mahabat Khan Kodhi, we order them as well that if he, or the men or that accursed, enter the territory or the estate of RAJA SURAJ SINGH, they should do their best in arresting, killing, capturing and plundering him or his men, and we bestow upon them whatever property they wrest from him. They should do their utmost in regard to this matter.

As urged by the Royal justice (of Jahangir), we proclaim that if any one of the train of that unfortunate would come to the Court after his desertion, or would retire to his native land, his sons should be regarded as pardoned.

They should not oppose or disobey this order.

D/– 11th Aban...... 21.

October, 1626.

Old No. 59. *New No. 59.*

JAHANGIR

NOORJAHAN

Seal of Noorjahan:- **God is great: with the light of the sun (or love) of Jahangir, the ruler of the world, the signet of Noorjahan Badshah became illuminated.**

The Commissioner of RAJA SURAJ SINGH, the pick of his equals, should know, that whereas, an exalted mandate has been issued in his name, from the sublime Court, he should therefore, acting in accordance with its contents, be too cautious and careful to evade it. He should be hoping for the royal favours and exalted condescensions in proportion to his service, devotion and sincerity.

He should not oppose or evade this order.

D/11th Aban... ......31.
October, 1626.

Old No. 60. *New No. 60.*

JAHANGIR

Seal :– **Same as in No. 11.**

The pick of the peers and grandees, worthy of regards and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being distinguished by and hoping for the Imperial favours, should know, that before this, an exalted mandate has been issued in his name, (to the effect) that he should reach Burhanpur as soon as possible. At present, for greater emphasis, we order, that on the (very) day, the sincere and devoted Jamal Mohammad, one of the reliable and faithful attendants of the world-protecting Court, reaches there, he should, without the least delay or hesitation, leave for Burhanpur in company of the aforesaid (Jamal Mohammad); and should regard it a great commendation in his favour.

The sooner he would try to reach there, the more commendable would it be for that well-wisher (of the State).

As a mark of (our) favour, we have sanctioned the proposal of an increase (in the grant) as already suggested by the comptrollers of the affairs at Burhanpur, and conferred the former Jagir upon that well-wisher (of the State).

Hoping for further increase in royal favours, he should not disregard or evade this order.

D/19th Dai,........ 21.
November, 1626

God is Great

Old No. 88. *New No. 61.*

Seal of:—**Jahangir.**

The chosen of the peers and equals, worthy of favours and obligation, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished with, and proud of the royal graces, should know that, when he bade farewell to the deceased Prince, he had stated that, as soon as the royal mandate from the Court, the asylum of the World, would reach him, he would at once return to Burhanpur. Before this, an Imperial order, regarding his return, has been (already) issued. (It is) believed, it would have been carried into effect accordingly.

If, due to some reasons, delay is caused in his leaving (that place) he should, on the (very) day, when receiving the information of this kindness titled mandate, proceed to Burhanpur without delay or hesitation, (to join) the helping hand of the eminent Caliphate, the true and devoted son, Khane-Jahan.

He should not admit of any negligence or delay in his going. He should be careful (not) to oppose this order and should not evade it.

D/14th Azar..........21.
December, 1626.

Old No. 61. *New No. 62.*

JAHANGIR

***Seal:*—Same as in No. 11.**

The exalted and auspicious mandate has just now received the honour of being issued and the dignity of being passed, that the pargana of Nagore and other places, as specified in the endorsement, be conferred and confirmed as Jagir, upon Rao Suraj Singh, the choice of the peers and equals, from the beginning of the Kharif (autumn crop) of Tushquan-il, on the dismissal of Amar Singh.

The comptrollers of the Diwani affairs, and those in charge of the Imperial duties and functions, in obedience to the exalted, sacred and dignified (royal) orders, should commit the above Mahals to the charge of the above-mentioned (Surat Singh) and should regard it safe and secure from the admixture of change or alteration.

The injunction to the Chaudharis, the Kanungos, the Headmen, the ryot and the cultivators of that Mahal, is that giving him all accounts of the revenues and other civil obligations, crop to crop and year to year, they should not retain or with hold anything from him.

They should follow this order in every way. They should not evade or oppose this order and should regard it as their duty.

D/16th Mihr.........22.
29th September, 1627.

Old No. 62. *New No. 63.*

JAHANGIR

DAWAR BAKHSH

Seal of:—**Dawar Bakhsh.**

The pick of the peers and equals, worthy of regard and obligation, RAI SURAJ SINGH, being distinguished by and hopeful for the Imperial favours should know that whereas the aspiring soul (of His Majesty) soaring up at the call of "Return the (O' Soul) to they Lord happily and willingly, (a quotation from the Quran), has taken its abode in the neighbourhood of the Beneficent king (God); (His Majesty has died) therefore, the adorner of the throne in the Court of purity, the increaser of the light of the Capital (place of throne) of chastity, the candle of the mansion of prosperity and fortune, the embellisher of the four walls of honour and glory, the beautifier of the cushion of times and ages, the honour of the inhabitants of the world, the Nawab with pleads as her courtyard and the sky as her screen, Her Majesty, Noorjahan Begum, and other members of the State and the nobles of the Court, thought it proper that the lamp of the family of Sahib Qiran (Timur) be lighted by the beneficent, exalted, holy and auspicious personality of ourself.

Therefore on the 7th of the Month of Aban we ascended the throne of the Empire and fortune with prosperity and glory.

We have issued worth-obeying order to all the devoted servants, (to the effect) that thanking (God) for this great favour, and doing their utmost in faithfulness, service and sincerity, they should with full hope, be discharging the duties entrusted to them, zealously, and should always be despatching the news about their respective places to the Royal Court.

We have also given some verbal orders about (certain) matters to his (S. Singh's) agents, and regarding them as if from our own tongue he should act accordingly.

D/-20th Aban, ... 22.
October, 1627.

God is Great

Old No. 63. *New No. 64*

JAHANGIR

Seal of:—**Khane-Jahan.**

Whereas the fort of Marot (?) has been conferred, as Jagir, upon RAJA SUR, the asylum of authority, the master of valour and glory and the offspring of the Great, beginning from the autumn crop of Tushquan-il, according to the rules and regulations, (it is necessary) that the Chaudharis, the Kanungos, the ryot, and the cultivators (attached) to the aforesaid fort should regard the above-mentioned (R. SUR) as their Jagirdar, and should account for the revenue and other civil obligations to his deputies without decreasing or withholding anything therefrom.

Showing him their subject-like-submission, they should not evade this order.

D/2nd Rebi-us-sani, 1037 A. H.
12th December, 1627.

God is Great

Old No. 64. *New No. 65.*

JAHANGIR

Seal —:**Same as in No. 11.**

The deputies of the worthy of favours and obligation RAI SURAJ SINGH, Zamindar (landlord) of Bikaner, hoping (for the royal favours) should know, that, whereas, it has reached the holy notice, that Mansur, Bhatti and other rebels of Lakhi Jangal etc. are committing lawlessness and brutality, therefore on the exigency of Jahangir's justice, we have issued orders to the right arm of the mighty realms, the trustee of the great Caliphate, the pillar of the victorious State and the prop of the illuminated Empire, well-versed in the secrets of the Government, the Keeper of the laws of justice, the chosen confident of the Imperial secrets, the sincerest intimate of the Royalty, the lord of grandeur and dignity, worthy of respect and honour, the chief of the dignified Khans, Nizamuddin Asaf Khan, that he should punish those rebels in such a way as to leave no trace of them in those Parganas and Mahals.

That right arm of the Caliphate, accordingly, sent Alif Khan from the Court (with the orders), that he should do his best, and exert himself to his utmost in chastising and extirpating them.

It is necessary, that when he (Alif Khan) calls them (the deputies) on any Imperial duty, which may arise there, they should, with proper equipment and forces, come forward, and do their utmost in helping and assisting him loyally and devotedly.

They should regard the gratitude and the complaints of the aforesaid as effective. They should not evade or disobey the orders.

D/2nd Elahi .... ?

Old No. 65.

New No. 66.

JAHANGIR

Seal of :—**Khan-e-Khanan.**

RAJA SURAJ SINGH, the asylum of authority and the lord of honour and glory, May you live in honour.

It should be clear (to you), that whereas the sublime mandates in your name and that of the other people have received the honour of being issued from the eminent Court, (to the effect) that they (the addressees) should proceed to the Exalted Court.

You know the ways and manners of the people of the Deccan, and also (know) that after how much exertion and expenditure, these Imperial countries have been managed.

You know that a large number of the chosen servants have been retained in these territories to pacify the hearts of the loyal inhabitants.

Under the circumstances, if so many men leave (those territories) all at once, it would not be compatible with the welfare of the eternal kingdom.

The slaves of the Court of the Lord of the World, have submitted a petition to the Court, the asylum of the world, praying for allowing you to remain there.

It is proper, that you should stay there, waiting for fresh orders; because after the receipt and perusal of facts from this place, if any order is issued, who would venture to disobey it ?

God is Great

Old No. 66. *New No. 67.*

JAHANGIR

The choice of the peers, the best of the nobles, the quintessence of the equals, the pride of his brothers, RAO SURAJ SINGH; May he receive Ram Ram (our best compliments).

The letter which he had sent, has been received, and its contents have been fully understood.

As to what he had written about his Jagir, (he is informed in reply) that the whole of his Jagir has been allotted in his native place for his salary, and its sanads, after completion, would be sent by his vakil (agent).

Appeasing his mind on all scores, he should believe the attention of the holy and exalted mind, the observer of the spiritual regions (o His Majesty) to be in the highest degree in his favour, and should also regard our (writer's) mind as inclined towards the management of his auspicious-ending affairs. He should, quite informally, communicate all his wishes and desires, which would be readily fulfilled.

What more should be stated ?

D/8th of Mihr,......?
September,......?

(MARGINAL POSTSCRIPT)

Raoji should receive our Ram Ram (compliments). Whatever was the essential of love has been done; and there shall be no curtailment in doing what is possible. He should compose his noble mind in all respect, and should regard our kindness in his favour to be in the highest pitch. What more should be stated ?

May the days of love last long.

God is Great

Old No. 67. *New No. 68.*

JAHANGIR

The choice of the peers and equals, the pride of the clans and chiefs, the best of all the eminent Rais. RAO SUR SINGH, be caressed by the Imperial condescensions.

(The writer) makes it known to the noble mind that whereas the irresistible exalted mandate has been issued in his name (to the effect), that he should instantly leave for Burhanpur. It is proper and becoming that regarding the favours and complaisances of the slaves of the Court, the asylum of Caliphate, (i. e. of His Majesty) to be in the highest degree on him, he should, on the receipt of this auspicious mandate, proceed to Burhanpur with his men and armies without delay, and should perform the necessary Imperial duties (there).

Believing our heart as always inclined to ameliorate his affairs, he should refer to us all the desires he has, as utmost effort would be made to fulfil the same.

He should proceed forthwith with full hope and peace of mind, and should in no case, allow any delay in this respect.

God willing, he would be elevated and honoured with the glorious rewards of his meritorious services.

The (note) has not been too much lengthened.

D/22nd Azar......?
December,......?

(MARGINAL POSTSCRIPT)

May Raoji receive (our) 'Ram, Ram (or compliments). He should in accordance with what is written proceed thither with full hope and energy, and nothing shall be spared in (showing) various degrees of love (to him). His great undertakings would be fulfilled in the near future. What more should be written. The remaining facts would be told to him through the vakils verbally. A private robe of honour has also been conferred upon him.

God is Great

Old No. 86. *New No. 69.*

Seal:–**Jahangir.**

FIRMAN OF THE FATHER OF THE VICTORIOUS, MOHAMMAD NOOR-UD-DIN, JAHANGIR, BADSHAH-E-GHAZEE.

Lady Ganga Bai, the consort of RAI RAI SINGH, being hopeful of royal favours, should know that Rawal Kalla has sent a petition to the (royal) threshold of dignity and glory (to the effect) that the jewels of Rawal Bhim are all in possession of the daughter of RAI RAI SINGH, the lady of Rawal Bhim. For this purpose, we send Jamal Mohammad Khawas (chief-attendant), that he may fetch those jewels with two servants to the Court.

Therefore, no sooner she is informed of the contents of this order, proper to be obeyed, and Jamal Mohammad reaches there, than (she should) taking all the jewels with two servants, leave for our presence to kiss the ground, and having arrived (here) should place everything before our auspicious eye, so that whatever royal order is issued might be brought into effect.

If, accidentally, something out of it has been given over to some one else, that too, after having been realised back, should be brought (here), and if that person has some objection in that matter, he or she should also be brought to the Court, so that there might be no occasion to recall (him or her).

We have said some words to Jamal Mohammad to convey our orders to her, whatever he says should be regarded as (uttered) by our auspicious tongue.

A private *Shawl* per the aforesaid (Jamal Mohammad) is sent for elevation.

Believing great care in this respect, she should not swerve or deviate from this order.

D/ 21 Amardad Elahi.
July,...
Back **Seal of Asaf Khan.**

Old No. 68. *New No. 70.*

JAHANGIR

(INCOMPLETE).

The choice of the equals and peers, RAI SURAJ SINGH being honoured and glorified by the Imperial favour, should know that our glorious-self regards him as one of the helpful adherents of this exalted Court.

As token of favour we have called him to remembrance that instantly on the receipt of this exalted mandate..by acquiring good fortune of presenting (himself)..

Old No. 70. *New No. 71.*

SHAHJAHAN

Seal:—**Abulmuzffar Shahabuddin Mohammad Sahib Qiran-e-Sani Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi, son of Nooruddin Jahangir Badshah, son of Akbar Badshah etc.**

The choice of the peers and equals and worthy of regard and obligation RAO SURAT SINGH being encouraged by and hopeful for the Imperial favour, should know that, as there is very short time left in the approach of the rainy season, and as the waters (rivers) of Thatta are in flood in that season, making the traffic extremely difficult in such torrents; therefore, we have ordered that worthy of private favours and manifold graces, habituated with courage and valour, the pillar of the Empire, Sher Khwaja to proceed to Thatta in speedy marches one after another.

On the day when he receives the knowledge of the contents of the exalted order, and the trustworthy Mohsin, the Sazawal (Pursuivant) reaches there, he should start thither, without delay or procrastination, with his armies and equipage.

He should arrange it in such a way that he may join the said (Sher Khwaja) worthy of obligation at Multan and he should, in concord with him, raid that Wicked of the Empire, should capture him alive or send his head to the Exalted Court. He should regard this fact as greatly commendable on his part.

He should also be rest assured that if he shows any negligence or excuse in going, and the fact comes to the holy notice, it would occasion the displeasure (lit. dust) of the spirituality observing heart.

He should not evade the order and should be careful to oppose the order.

D/ Urdi Bihisht...1.
April, 1628.

Seal of Asaf Khan

God is Great

Old No. 71. *New No. 72.*

SHAHJAHAN

Seal:—**Same as in No. 70.**

The choice of the equals and contemporaries, the glory of the peers and grandees, worthy of regard and obligation, RAO SUR, being honoured by and hopeful for the Imperial favours, should know that with the help of Divine Grace and the unfailing Imperial glory, the wicked of the Empire, ensnared by the retribution of his misdeeds and evil doings, has become a hand-tied prisoner of Mirza Esa Tarkhan, the worthy of favour and obligation, and at present, there remains no work in that province. Therefore, we order him that he should proceed towards the heaven-resembling Court from the very place he receives the information of the contents of the exalted order.

He should regard expedience as necessary in coming, and should not evade the order.

D/ 22nd Urdi Bihisht, ...1.
April, 1628.

Old No. 72. *New No. 73.*

SHAHJAHAN

Seal:—**Same as in No. 70.**

The choice of the equals and contemporaneous peers, worthy of regard RAO SURAJ SINGH being elevated by and hopeful for the Imperial favour, should know that whereas, with the help of the Divine Grace and undeclining royal glory, the conquest of Kabul has been bestowed upon the well-wishers of the daily-increasing Empire. We, therefore, order, that on the (very) day he receives the knowledge of the contents of the exalted mandate, he should, with all hope, proceed to the Court, the Asylum of the World. He should resort to utmost expedition in coming, and should regard the holy and exalted (royal) countenance as ever-increasing in his favour.

He should not evade or disobey the order.

D/5th Mihar....1.
September, 1628.

God is Great

Old No. 69. *New No. 74*

SULTAN MOHAMMAD DAWAR BAKHSH

Seal: — **Same as in No. 62.**

The pick of the peers and equals and worthy of regard and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH being distinguished by and hopeful for the Imperial favours, should know, that on the 28th of Aban, first year of our reign; the accursed Shahryar met face to face with (our) victorious armies, and after being repulsed, took refuge in the Fort of Lahore. The triumphant forces went in pursuit of him and captured him in the Fort.

Our prosperous and fortunate-self ascended the Imperial throne on Tuesday, the 29th of Aban, and put him (Shaharyar) in the prison.

He (RAI SURAT SINGH) should, with a peaceful mind on all scores, continue discharging the duty entrused to him, with zeal and vigour

He should not evade the order.

D/29th Aban, 1.
October, 1628.

God is Great

Old No. 73. *New No. 75.*

SHAHJAHAN

Seal:— **Same as in No. 70.**

The pick of the equals and contemporaneous peers, worthy of regard and obligation, RAO SUR being encouraged by and hoping for the Imperial favour, should know that on the day he receives the knowledge of the contents of the exalted mandate, worthy to be obeyed and submitted to, he should, with all hope and proper forces, proceed, towards the Court, the asylum of the world. He should resort to utmost expedition in coming.

And not being bound to accompany the pillar of the Empire, the prop of the realm and the trustworthy counsellor, Khwaja Abul Hasan, the sooner he conveys himself, the more commendable it would be.

He should regard the exalted condescension as increasing day by day in his favour.

D/11th Asfandarmuz, 2.
February, 1629.

Old No. 74. *New No. 76.*

SHAHJAHAN

Seal:— **Same as in No. 70.**

The choice of the peers and contemporaries, worthy of regard and obligation, RAO SUR, being honoured by and hoping for the Imperial favours, should know that precedent to this, the eminent order had been issued in the name of that pick of the contemporaries (to the effect), that he should reach the Exalted Court earlier than the pillar of the Empire, the prop of the elevated realm and the trustworthy counsellor Khwaja Abul Hasan. All the servants, entrusted with that duty, have been honoured by the good fortune of salutation, while he (RAO SUR) has delayed in coming. He has not acted properly.

We order, (therefore), that on the day he receives knowledge of the contents of the eminent order, and Syed Mansur reaches (there), he should reach the Exalted Court with all haste, as the sooner he conveys himself to the Exalted Court, the more commendable would it be (on his part).

He should not evade the order.

D/14th Asfandarmuz, 2.
February, 1629.

God is Great

Old No. 75. *New No. 76.*

SHAHJAHAN

Seal:–**Same as in No. 70.**

The best of the equals and contemporaries, the glory of peers and nobles, worthy of regard and obligation, RAO SURAT SINGH, being honoured by and hopeful for the Imperial favours should know that the facts about the exertions of the devoted servants and faithful devotees in defeating, killing and extirpating all the accursed have been brought to the exalted notice (of His Majesty) from the contents of the despatches of the pillar of the Empire, the prop of the eminent realm, worthy of resplendant favours, deserving of excessive kindnesses, object of unlimited boons Shaista Khan. Especially the details of the devotion, sincerity and the commendable exertions of that choice of the contemporaries (RAO SURAT SINGH) have been fully brought to the exalted notice. It became the cause of a thousand praises and acclamations. May the (Divine) blessings be upon that worthy of obligation.

God willing, after the conclusion of this expedition, he would be glorified by various kinds of Imperial condescensions. He should, as usual, doing his utmost in annihilating the accursed, arrange it in such a way as to leave no name or trace of them.

He should regard the exalted complaisance as daily increasing in his favour.

D/11th Khwardad, 3.
May, 1630.

Old No. 76. *New No. 78.*

SHAHJAHAN

***Seal:*—Same as in No. 70.**

The pick of the equals and contemporaries, the pride (glory) of peers and nobles, worthy of regard and obligation, RAI SURAT SINGH, being encouraged by and hopeful for the Imperial favours, should know that the facts about the efforts, loyalty and the maintaining of the forces of that choice of the equals have been brought to the exalted notice, and this fact has been much commendable on his part.

Whereas, the sole high-intentioned and world conquering energy of the Sahib Qiran (Shahjahan's title) is concentrated and inclined towards the fact that the unmanaged country of the accursed, should, very soon, come under the possession of the friends of the glorious Empire and that the faithless and cursed ones, should be captured by the retribution of their misdoings; therefore, it has been resolved in the heart, the manifestation of (Divine) grace that our glorious and auspicious-self, (personally) with large forces, mountainous elephants, immense treasure and massive artillery, should proceed to Bala Ghat and should set the victorious armies, fully arranged and equipped, to conquer the remaining disorganised countries of the ill-mannered and to extirpate the faithless accursed. So that, with the help of the Divine favour and the undeclining Royal glory, they may bring those remaining disorganised countries in the possession of the well-wishers of the glorious Empire, and that the heroes of the army of Islam, with glory in their grip, may make the ungrateful and faithless people as fodder for their Sanguinary (blood-sucking) swords.

We order that well-wisher (RAI SURAT SINGH) that, as the rainy season is a hindrance in traffic and mobilisation; therefore he should, being at his own place and abode, spare

no pains in making provisions for himself and his men. He should keep himself ready and prepared in such a way, that as soon as (our) exalted flags, with triumph and glory, proceed to Bala Ghat from Burhanpur, he should, after being honoured with the good fortune of offering salutation and respect, discharge the duties creditably and (thus) become the object of Imperial favours.

We further ordain, that whoever from amongst the servants of the Empire, would offer the forces according to the regulation in this expedition, would cause great pleasure (of His Majesty) in his favour, and similarly he who would maintain greater forces than what fixed, would be elevated by various kinds of condescensions, regards or increase in the Mansab; while he, who would keep the armies less than those prescribed in the rules, would be punished by us in such a way as to be an exemplary warning for all the servants.

Hence, we order before time, that from today, he should begin to equip his armies and should admit of no negligence or carelessness in this matter.

Believing the exalted (royal) favour as turned towards him, he should not evade the order.

We are despatching Makarmat Khan, the worthy of regard and obligation from the exalted Presence, that after delivering the mandates, proper to be obeyed, to the Royal servants, he may communicate to them verblaly, all that he has been ordered to do, and that having made an estimate of the forces of every one of them, he may state the facts in our exalted presence.

D/23rd Tir, 3.
June, 1630.

Old No. 89.

New No. 79.

Seal of :—**Shahjahan.**

The choice of the peers and contemporaries, worthy of favours and obligation, RAO KARAN, being consoled by and hoping for the royal graces, should know that from the contents of the letters written after the siege of the fort of Daulatabad by the helping hand of the eminent Caliphate, the pillar of the sublime Empire, the knower of the secrets of the kingdom, the guardian of the laws of justice, the possessor of dignity and glory, deserving of regard and respect, the leader of the high-born and eminent Khans (Chiefs), the best of the dignified and victorious grandees, Khan-e-Khanan, the Commander-in-Chief, and (which) were despatched to the Court, the shelter of the world.

The acquiescence of the victorious Commander-in-Chief with that choice of the peers (RAO KARAN), and the maintaining of forces, hard exertions and devoted efforts that have been exhibited by him during the siege of the said fort became known to our world-adorning mind, and this fact was commendable on his part.

Whatever is becoming of devotion, army-leadership, zealous and exertions and manly valour, (all) was performed by him. God willing, when the fort of Daulatabad is conquered by the blessing of the undeclining Imperial glory, every sort of recommendation that the exalted Commander-in-Chief, quintessence of the realm and pillar of the Empire, Khan-e-Zaman, would make regarding the increase of (his) Mansab and other favours, would be acceded to, and he (RAO KARAN) would be elevated accordingly.

He should, therefore, spare no pains, as heretofore, to please that Commander-in-Chief; because the harder he would work, the more favourable would be the outcome for him.

D/2nd Urdi Bihisht, 6.
April, 1632.

Old No. 90. *New No. 80.*

ALAMGIR

I begin with the name of God that is kind and Merciful.

(*i*) *The Royal title prefixed:*— Alamgir Badshah-e-Ghazi, etc.

(*ii*) „ „ „ „ Mohammad Muazzam Shah etc.

Seal:— **Mohammad Muazzam son of Alamgir Badshah-e-Ghazi (1073)**

At this time, associated with fortune, the letter, titled with affection, was ornamented and adorned with being issued (to the effect) that, as with the (through) mediation of the blessed of our elevated Court, it reached our exalted notice, that the districts of Banwari, Karanpur, and the dependencies of the Aurangabad, auspiciously founded, belong to Rao Karan, the chosen of his equals and peers, worthy of favours and obligation, natured to bravery and valour.

Since he is hopeful of our bright regards and holy graces that the revenue of the above-mentioned districts be given over to the said Rao as a reward, the (royal patent) proper to be obeyed and submitted to, has consequently received the honour of being issued that, we confer the above two districts as specified in the endorsement upon that worthy of great favours.

The comptrollers of affairs, the managers of accounts, the tax-gatherers and the revenue collectors of the present as well as of the future, should regard those districts as belonging to the aforesaid Rai, and effecting all dues and obligations such as the rent of forts, presents, poor maintenance tax, administration dues, the fees of the bailiff, one-fifth of the product, the dues of the Kanungo and those of the headmen, as cancelled and abolished, should not interfere (in their affairs) with any reason whatsoever.

Working hard to render the sublime order as established and confirmed, they should regard it as preserved and safe from (undergoing) any change. They should not evade or disobey the order, proper to be carried out.

D/5th of Shawwal,
7th year of Coronation.

(Back):—

Seal:—**Muazzam Shah.**

14th Jamadi-ud-Sani, 7th year of Coronation.
25th April, 1664 A.D.

Old No. 91. *New No. 81.*

AURANGZEB

The choice of the equals and contemporaries, ANUP SINGH, submissive to Islam, hoping for the Imperial condescension, should know, that Banwalidas, his brother reached our heaven-like threshold as led by his good fortune, received the honour of paying obeisance to the exalted Royalty and became the object of Imperial favours. The facts about his (A.S.'s) unfaltering devotion and allegiance have been brought to (our) ears of total truth through Jaffar Khan, the curator of the sublime empire, the (most) trustworthy of all the esteemed viziers, the choice of the high-stationed "Khans" (Chiefs), the manager of the affairs of State and Government, the guide of the open roads of prosperity and glory, worthy of various kinds of favours, fit for manifold regards, the fortune-marked chief, the essence of the Kingdom, and the centre of important affairs (Mudar-ul-Muham).

It has also been brought to our notice that RAO KARAN became suspicious of and displeased with that choice of the peers (A. S.) and hankers after incurring him loss, and that the said worthy of favours (A. S.) requests that if he is favoured with the succession to his father, he would perform all the necessary rites of devotion and fidelity quite commendably.

We had, hence, issued order to that best of all the dignified ministers (Jaffar Khan), that he should, in obedience to our exalted order, write him a letter, regarding an inquiry into this case. That young plant of the high-stationed adorners (i. e. youthful ruler-A. SINGH) wrote that in case the great gift and sublime favour were bestowed on him, and the exalted order, adorned with the auspicious impression of the hand (with fingers expanded) were issued in his name, he could be able to acquit himself creditably of the charge of administrating and organising that place, and guarding the fort of Bikaner. This fact caused an addition in (our) sublime favours.

Whereas the aforesaid (RAO KARAN) did not perfrom any work or service in these days, and due to his wretchedness he took to lethargy in (carrying out) our orders, always to be obeyed, and had, once more, become the object of various wrongs; hence we, in token of our great condescension, granted that leader of the peers (A. S.) the Mansab of 2,000 "Zate" (personal) and 1,500 horse, that, after the demise of RAO SUR, was granted to Karan, in the reign of (Shah Jahan, the late) King, (now) protected by the (Divine) pardon, glorified as Rizwan (the keeper of paradise), with his resting place in paradise, and abode in the sublimest part of heaven, Firdaus Ashiani (the title of the deceased king, Shah Jahan).

Similarily, we have elevated him by the grant of the title of Rao, a rich robe of honour, the standard, horse, and the State of Bikaner with the adjoining districts, that belonged to the native place or the Jagir of Karan, according to a separate endorsement, that would also be despatched with this royal mandate, exemplary of honour and dignity.

With a view to elevate and console that choice of the peers, we have adorned this light-diffusing decree with the auspicious impression of our hand (with expanded fingers), and have sent it per Saifullah, the worthy of favours, who is one of the trustworthy born-slaves of the Court of heavenly grandeur.

He should on the receipt of this exalted mandate, and taking into consideration the worth of our sublime condescension, offer his thanks for these gifts and favours. He should try his utmost in quieting and conciliating the servants of Karan, uniting them with him and in guarding and watching the fort of that place and the districts belonging to Bikaner.

He should keep his mind satisfied in every way (himeslf), being firm on the straight path of trust and confidence, and being constant on the direct road of loyalty and fidelity. An order has been issued to Alaf Khan, Jagirdar of Pargana

Fatehpur and Jhunjhunu, Amanat Khan, Faujdar of Ajmer· the city of prosperity, and to Rasakdas, the Mutsaddi (clerk) of Chakla Hissar, (to the effect) that, being ready with a large force, they should, at the time of war, afford that worthy of favours, every necessary help and aid.

Getting knowledge of other facts through the despatch of that trustworthy of the exalted Empire (Jaffar Khan), and through the words of Saifullah, he (A.S.) should act accordingly, and should send his note with the aforesaid to the (royal) threshold of heavenly eminence.

Banwalidas, his brother, who, on the recommendation of that worthy of favours, has also been caressed now by the (royal) sublime favours, was granted leave.

D/16th Rubi-ul-Awwal, 10.
11th January, 1667 A.D.

I begin with the name of God, who is kind and Merciful.

Old No. 79. *New No. 82.*

ALAMGIR

Seal: - **Abuz-Zaf-ar Muhiuddin Mohammad Aurangzeb Bahadur Alamgir Badshah-e-Ghazi**

The pick of the equals and contemporaries, worthy of favour and complaisant to Islam, Rao Anup Singh, being hopeful for the Imperial regard, should know that whereas it has now been brought to the holy and exalted notice that (Rai Karan), in obedience to the Divine will and heavenly ordainment, has rolled up the luggage of his existence from this mortal world (shuffled off this mortal coil); therefore, an order, proper to be obeyed, and worthy of being submitted to, has received the honour of being issued, that, henceforth that worthy of favour (Anup Singh), should try his utmost in the management of Bikaner and the adjoining districts with perfect peace of mind.

We have not summoned his brothers, who were in the Deccan, to the luminous Court, rather we have ordered them to remain there.

As a token of our favour, we (are pleased to) confer upon him a robe of honour.

D/22nd Safar, 2.
22nd July, 1669.

Old No. 92. *New No. 83.*

Seal:— **Muazzam Shah son of Alamgir Badshah-e-Ghazi.**

The chosen of the peers, the glorious of the grandees, worthy of grace and obligation, fit for conferring kindness and favour, Rao Anup Singh, being proud of and elevated by the royal regards, should know that the letter which was delivered to the (royal) sublime threshold obligatory to the profound faith and sincere fidelity, was honoured with (our) esteemed perusal. Its sincerity-marked contents became known to our golden mind.

He should, being steady on the straight road of loyal attendance and well-wishing, regard our sublime favours as attached to his affairs, resulting in fidelity, and should always send letters continuously.

D/17th Zee-il-Hij year 5.
27th January, 1671.

God is Great

Old No. 78.

New No. 84.

AURANGZEB

Seal:—**Same as in No. 77.**

The pick of the contemporaries, the pride of the Chiefs, worthy of favour and obligation, fit for the condescension and gratitude, complaisant to Islam, RAO ANUP SINGH, being glorified by and proud of the royal grace and the exalted and eminent Imperial regards, should know, that the despatch, comprehensive of the expression of extraordinary fidelity, the profound devotion and offering of congratulations on the turning of the victory-marked standards to that side, and which he had lately sent to the paradise - resembling Court, has acquired the honour of the exalted and dignified perusal, through the favoured ones of the assembly (Court), the abode of the Divine munificences.

Prior to this an exalted mandate, containing the assurances for an increase of favour, has received the honour of being issued, in the name of that choice of the peers according to the despatches of Bahadur Khan Kokaltash, the asylum of Syedship (or chieftainship) and nobility, describing the good meritorious services and the manner of his devotion.

Consoling his mind, accustomed to devotion, with the manifestation of (our) great regards he should expect and await the victory-adorned flags to have shortly reached (there).

And regarding the unfaltering adherence to the right path of submission as productive and fruitful of excellent results, he should consider the exalted and eminent royal favour as always caressing his affairs, blended with submission.

As a token of favour, we have adorned with distinction, the stature (body) of (our) confidence in him by the grant of a rich robe of honour.

D/7th of Shawwal, 22.
1st November, 1678.

I begin with the name of God, who is kind and Merciful.

Old No. 77. *New No. 85.*

AURANGZEB

Seal:— **Mohammad Muazzam Shah Alam, son of Alamgir Badshah-e-Ghazi.**

"Tughra" (Title prefixed):—Abul Muzzaffar Muhiuddin Mohammad Aurangzeb Bahadur Alamgir Badshah-e-Ghazi.
2. Mohammad Muazzam Shah

The choice of the contemporaries, the glory of the nobles, worthy of favour and obligation, deserving the condescension and gratitude, complaisant to Islam, RAO ANUP SINGH, being glorified by and proud of the royal favour, and the sublime and exalted Imperial regards, should know, that it has been brought to the notice of those standing in (our) heaven-like assembly (Court) through the despatches of Syed Najabat, the Qilader of the Ahont Fort, that some 2,000 horse and 8,000 infantry with Mauro, the servant of the wretched, (at their head), have made their way to the Imperial territories, and have reached the precincts of the forts of Mahu and Tarbank, with a view to fortify the Chatar Sanghi hills.

Whereas, the realisation of the false intents of those afflicted (ones), and allowing them the opportunity to fortify the said hills would lead to the public harm and is a source of other riots; therefore, the glorified order (hereby) receives the ornament of being issued, that the said choice of the peers, on the receipt of the sublime and exalted mandate, should, with proper force, laid those wretched ones, and chastising them effectively should not allow them respite to fortify the hills. He should not let their insolent feet step into the Imperial territory.

He should observe great care as imperative in this respect, and should reckon the manifestation of the rites of submission as bearing fruits of great favours.

D/14th Ramzan, 23.
10th October, 1679.

Old No. 93. *New No. 84.*

Seal :—**Mohammad Shah Badshah-e-Ghazi**

On Tuesday of the month of Zee Qada of the 19th year of the auspicious coronation corresponding to 1149 A. H. (22nd Asadav Mah) the (royal) patent, obeyed by the World, with the rays of the sun was issued on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief of the dominions, the chief of the 'Umarahs' Bahadur, and in the diary duty of the least of the slaves of the Court, dignified like the sky, Devi Singh (to the effect) that Amar Singh, son of Anand Singh, the fief-holders of Bikaner, be elevated to the Mansab (rank) of 1500 (one thousand and five hundred) personal and 1000 (one thousand) horse with Jagir.

Written on the 1st of Zee-Qada of the 19th year, according to the memorandum.

D/3rd April, 1737 A. D.

Old No. 82. *New No. 87.*

AHMAD SHAH

Seal:—**The Commander-in-Chief of the dominions, Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, devoted servant of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Badshah-e-Ghazi**

On Saturday, the 18th of Shawwal, 6th year of the exalted and auspicious coronation, corresponding to 1166 A. H., the (royal*) order was issued on the recommendation of the possessor of the rank and rule (lit. Syedship and Chieftainship), the (lord of) dignity, authority and grandeur, the raiser of the standard of pomp and glory, the adorner of the carpet of worth and greatness, the pillar of the exalted State, the arm of the great Caliphate, the recipient of various kinds of favours, the object of different kinds of sympathies, the foremost of the dignified Khans (Chiefs), the best of the exalted and eminent 'Umarah' (Chiefs), the support of the resolute warriors, the glory of the heroes in the battle-field, the royal favourite, caressed by the condescensions of the Caliph of God, the knower of the delicate royal secrets, well-versed in reading the Imperial mind, the essence of the faithful sincere, the choice of the true dutiful, the pick of the devoted servants without fraud or deception (sincere), the Commander-in-Chief of the dominions, the quintessence of the Realm, Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, and in the diary duty of the humblest of the born slaves of the Court of pomp and glory, Sukh Lal, (to the effect) that GAJ SINGH, Zamindar of Bikaner be elevated by the grant of the Mansab of 7,000 personal (Zat), 5,000 horse, and the title of "Rajah".

Written on the 2nd of Shawwal 6, according to the Memorandum.

2nd August, 1753.

Interpretation of Signature.

It should be entered in the diary in the writing of the *possessor of etc... .. ..Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung

Old No. 83. *New No. 88.*

AHMAD SHAH

Seal:—**Same as in No. 82.**

On Saturday, the 18th of Shawwal 6th year of the exalted and auspicious coronation corresponding to 1166 A. H., the (royal*) order was issued on the recommendation of the possessor of the rank and rule (lit. Syedship and Chieftainship), the (lord of) dignity, authority and grandeur, the raiser of the standard of pomp and glory, the adorner of the carpet of worth and greatness, the pillar of the exalted State, the arm of the great Caliphate, the recipient of various kinds of favours, the object of different kinds of sympathies the foremost of the dignified Khans (Chiefs), the best of the exalted and eminent 'Umarah' (Chiefs), the support of the resolute warriors, the glory of the heroes in the battle-field, the royal favourite, caressed by the condescensions of the Caliph of God, the knower of the delicate royal secrets, well-versed in reading the Imperial mind, the essence of the faithful sincere, the choice of the true dutiful, the pick of the devoted servants without fraud or deception (sincere), the Commander-in-Chief of the dominions, the quintessence of the Realm, Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, and in the diary duty of the humblest of the born slaves of the Court of pomp and glory, Sukh Lal, (to the effect) that RAJ SINGH, son of RAJA GAJ SINGH, Zamindar of Bikaner, be elevated by the grant of the Mansab of 4,000 "Zat" (personal) and 2,000 horse.

Written on the 2nd of Shawwal 6, according to the Memorandum.

2nd August, 1753

Interpretation of Signature.

Same as in No. 82.

Old No. 94. *New No. 89.*

AHMAD SHAH

On Saturday, the 18th of Shawwal, 6th year of the exalted and auspicious coronation, corresponding to 1166 A. H., the (royal) patent was issued on the recommendation of the possessor of the rank of rule and government, the (lord) of the dignity, administration and grandeur, the raiser of the standard of pomp and glory, the adorner of the carpet of worth and greatness, the pillar of the exalted State, the helping hand of the great Caliphate, the station of the various kinds of favours, the object of different kinds of sympathies, the leader of the dignified Khans (Chieftains), the best of the exalted and eminent 'Umrah' (Chiefs), the support of the resolute warriors, the pride of the heroes in the battle-field, the favourite of the Emperor, backed by the sympathies of the Caliph of God, the knower of the delicate royal secrets, well-versed in reading the Imperial mind, the essence of the faithful and obedient (servants), the choice of the true and dutiful, the chosen of the devoted servants without fraud or deception, the Commander-in-Chief of the dominions Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, and in diary duty of the least of the born slaves of the Court of pomp and glory, Sukh Lal (to the effect) that Bakhtawar Singh, Diwan of Raja Gaj Singh, the fief-holder of Bikaner, be elevated by the grant of the Mansab of 4,000 personal, 1,000 horse, and the title of Rao.

Written on the 2nd Shawwal, 6, according to the memorandum.

2nd August, 1753.

It should be entered in the diary in the writing of the possessor etc. etc. ....the Commander-in-Chief of the dominions Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung.

Seal on the back

Devi Singh, the devoted servant of

Ahmad Shah Badshah-e-Ghazi.

Old No. 95. *New No. 90.*

Seal :—**Ahmad Shah Badshah-e-Ghazi**

On Saturday, the 15th of Shawwal, 6th year of the exalted and auspicious coronation, corresponding to 1166 A. H., the (royal) patent was issued on the recommendation of the possessor of the rank etc. etc.... ....

....

(to the effect) that ARJUN SINGH son of Nath Mal be elevated by the grant of the Mansab of 2,000 personal, and 500 horses.

Written on the 2nd of Shawwal, 6, according to the memorandum.

2nd August, 1753.

It should be entered in the diary in the writing of the possessor etc.......Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung.

2nd August, 1753.

Old No. 80. *New No. 91.*

SHAH ALAM

Seal:—**Mohammad Shah Alam Bahadur, son of Shah Alamgir Badshah-e-Ghazi.**

The Chaudharis, the Kanungos, the cultivators, the tenants, the residents and inhabitants of the Chakla of Hissar-e Firoza, situated in the province of Shahjahanabad, the Capital, should know, that now the Faujdarship of Chakla, as specified in the endorsement, has been conferred upon and entrusted to the charge of the choice of the devotees, distinguished by love and friendship, the pick of the devoted fortunates, the best of the Rajas of Hindustan, MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJA GAJ SINGH BAHADUR.

Knowing the worth of these favours, he should discharge the duties (relating to) the said post honestly and creditably, and should spare no pains in regarding the necessary vigilance and prudence. He should keep the people happy and contented by his sympathetic treatment, and should do his best in subjugating, suppressing and annihilating the rebels, demolishing the houses of the insurgents, ruining and levelling the forts of the rebels to the grounds, protecting and guarding the tenants (lit. land-revenue payers), safeguarding the roads and highways and preserving the travellers and way-farers.

He should arrange it in such a way that nothing of the forbidden intoxicants and none of the ludicrous and prohibited professionists may remain in that country.

If someone's property be stolen, he should hunt out the thieves with the stolen property, which he should give to the real owner, and should punish the thieves. (He should be careful) lest the strong should oppress the weak.

The official staff of the said Chakla, should regard the above-mentioned (GAJ SINGH) as the permanent Faujdar of that

Mahal and believing his hands as empowered with sole authority to discharge the duties related to his office, should not disobey or oppose his words and sane suggestions respecting the management and organisation of the above Mahals.

They should not give refuge in their districts to those seditionists whom he expels from the territory.

They should regard these orders as emphasized by His Majesty.

D/24th Jamadi-us-Sani, 4.
July, 1762.

Old No. 85. New No. 92.

SHAH ALAM II

Seal:—The Universe is of God.

(*In the form of couplet*)

The Government of Timur Shah has been proclaimed over all the world by the Divine Graces.

(It is hereby ordered) that the asylum of wealth and riches, capable of fidelity and sincerity, SURAT SINGH, Rajah of Bikaner, being glorified by the excessive Imperial favours, should know that the despatch, which he had recently sent to the luminous Court, comprehensive of the account of his affairs and the constancy of his adhesion to this heaven-like threshold, has been received, and its contents have been brought to the notice of the world-adorning mind.

The exalted, the high stationed, the lord of pomp and glory, the chief of the great Chiefs, the ideal of the dignified grandees, the sincere without doubt, Shahnawaz Khan Abbasi Bahadur, Firoz Jung, Muizuddaula (the honoured of the realm) and Muin-ul-Mulk (the helper of the Empire), also brought to the exalted notice the condition of the affairs, sincerity and devotion of that well-versed in fidelity (SURAT SINGH), and his praise-worthy sincerity was known to us.

He should, with an all peaceful mind, and keeping constant on the path of sincerity and devotion, according to the counsel of the exalted Shahnawaz Khan, alluded to above, exhibit his praise-worthy sincerity and devotion greater than before.

Month of Zil Hijj, 1206, A. H.
July, 1792.

Old No: 84. *New No. 93.*

(*Emperor's name illegible*).

(A Firman written in Pencil).

The chosen faithful and sincere devotee, MAHARAJADHIRAJ GAJ SINGH being proud of and glorified by the (Imperial) favours, should know that we have halted for one week in these days and that Safdar Jung's troops have girded up the loins of faithlessness; therefore, it is necessary that the said devoted one should, without delay or hesitation, attend the Court, making the two stages as one.

He should regard urgency in this respect, since this is the very time (to display) loyalty, devotion and fidelity.

He should regard the exalted condescension as increasing on him day by day.

ERRATA

Parts I & II

Page No.	S. No. of document	Line	Incorrect	Correct
1	1	3	khan was	khawas
2	7	4	have	has
2	7	6	examplery	exemplary
11	75	1	enemv	enemy
12	76	4	20,000	6,000
23	141	1	attended	attend
25	150	4	zamandar	Zamindar
32	200	2	Izzatk	Izzat
33	214	1	Acknowleding	Acknowledging
39	254	1	Mirga	Mirza
40	259	1	Proeeed	Proceed
49	23	4	Majestv	Majesty
55	2	2	Subedar	Subedari
57	15	2	onemy	enemy
59	33	2	Sudedar	Subedar
63	57	6	whicn	which
68	88	5	commendition	commendation
68	89	2	includng	Including

ERRATA

Appendix

Page	Line	Incorrect	Correct
20	14	Examplary	Exemplary
21	Date	Raiab	Rajab
28	3	Reched	Reached
28	9	Invirons	Environs
33	—	Noorsuddin	Noor-ud-din
35	10	Empires	Empire
50	8	Munarizuddin	Mubarizuddin
56	6	Davotion	Devotion
69	5	The	Thee
69	5	They Lord	Thy Lord
73	11	(O His Majesty)	(Of his Majesty)
90	7	Zate	Zat